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1,500 Feared Dead in Philippine Disaster

By Gregg Jones Washington Post Service MANILA — Philippine Navy ships continued an apparently futile search late Monday for more than 1,500 passengers and crew members of a ferry that sank after a fiery collision with an oil tanker Sunday night in a well-used shipping channel.



Location of collision between ferry and the surrounding waters, survivors said.

on reports from some survivors that the ferry was packed with more than 3,000 passengers, twice as many as the vessel was licensed to carry. Survivors said the three-deck ship was so crowded that four people were sharing one-person cots and the passageways and decks were crisscrossed with passengers.



An Israeli soldier moving away from Palestinians on Monday at a protest march in Gaza.

Protests Spread In Israel

3 More Killed As Palestinians Hold a Strike

By John Kifer New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Hundreds of thousands of Israeli Arabs joined Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip on Monday in an extraordinary, virtually total general strike to protest against Israel's handling of the wave of unrest.

Afghan Guerrillas Step Up the Pressure

By Anthony Davis Washington Post Service KORAN, Afghanistan — As resistance fighters burst into the Afghan government's military police garrison here, a rebel rifle bullet smashed into the chest of the garrison commander, sending him sprawling in death across his own bed.

New Soviet Offer on Pullout

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official disclosed Monday that during the summit meeting earlier this month, Mikhail S. Gorbachev made a new offer to have Soviet troops refrain from offensive combat operations during any period of their withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The Angry Young Men of Gaza

Having Grown Up Under Israeli Rule, the 'Shebab' Lash Out

By John Kifer New York Times Service BUREI, Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip — The "shebab," hot-eyed, desperate, angry young men, were gathered outside the tiny cinder-block dwelling — it would be hard to call it a house — mourning Abdul Salam Fiteish, who had been shot to death by the Israeli Army.

Kiosk

10 Republicans Back Arms Pact

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ten Republican senators pledged their support of the U.S.-Soviet arms treaty at a White House meeting Monday and Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, called the pledges "a big step in guaranteeing a big Republican vote for the treaty."



King Hussein Is Welcomed in the Soviet Union

King Hussein of Jordan and President Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union reviewing a Soviet honor guard Monday after the king arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

U.S. Export Bank Will Seek Bailout

Loser Offers Apologies to Korea Voters

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Export-Import Bank, a government agency that helps finance U.S. exports, is incurring such losses that its capital will be wiped out within nine months, and in January it will ask Congress for a \$3 billion bailout, its chief executive says.



Just in time for the party season, a book of overheard small talk has come out in London.

Mary Blume, Page 5. GENERAL NEWS: The U.S. Congress appeared to be on the verge of approving a budget package. Page 3. SPORTS: East Germany and Hungary accepted invitations to compete in the Seoul Olympics. Page 15. BUSINESS/FINANCE: BA acquired controlling stake in British Caledonian. Page 9.

La Dictée: The Magnificent Obsession of French Education

By Stanley Meisler Los Angeles Times Service PARIS — Once a day, children in French elementary schools take the dictée, several nerve-racking, sometimes dreaded minutes in which they must write down exactly what their teacher dictates. Nothing reveals all that is unique in the French educational system better than the dictée.

Appalling... ACCESS VOYAGE... FOR SALE... CHRISTMAS... Page 6 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED... IDAN MORLEY EVERY WEDNESDAY... CRITICISM... LONDON THEATRE

U.S.-Soviet Missile Treaty Produces Belgian Fallout

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

FLORENNES, Belgium — Construction on a 650-unit U.S. housing project has suddenly come to a halt. Mayor Louis Timmermans will have to build the new sewers out of his municipal budget.

Renaud Henet, who runs Le Manhattan Cafe, said it looks like the U.S. Air Force personnel who stopped in regularly for a drink will have to leave just as they were starting to learn a little French.

Claudine Constant, who has rented her apartment to six American families in a row, refuses to believe the U.S. military will pull out of this bleak little town in the southern Belgian Ardennes region, insisting that something new is bound to come along to keep them and their rent dollars around.

Under terms of the U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament treaty signed Dec. 8 in Washington, however, the Tomahawk cruise missiles assigned to the 1,300-



man 485th Tactical Missile Wing at Florennes Air Base will have to be eliminated over the next three years.

The treaty, which will shut down missile sites in four other West European countries as well, has been hailed as a major step in arms control and a reward for the decision to deploy cruise missiles in Western Europe despite objections from peace organizations.

Florennes has had more than its share of demonstrations since the first 16 missiles arrived here in

the spring of 1985, the initial step in Belgium's planned total deployment of 48 by 1990.

But as the process reaches its culmination and the missiles are slated for destruction, the 4,000 residents of this farming town seem far removed from the triumphant diplomacy of Washington or the grand debates of Brussels.

In Florennes, where unemployment is running at 24 percent and the regional economy is flagging, people are thinking instead about lost income.

"We thought the missile deployment would maybe get this region moving again," Mr. Henet said. "Now people say the Americans are going to leave. Some people are not going to have it so good any more."

A lot of money was allocated for that, and it made things flow. But I guess that's going to stop now."

Mr. Timmermans calculated that 110 local people could lose their jobs if the base is eliminated entirely, rather than being altered

for another use. But the overall economic repercussions will be much wider, he said.

"That guy who just knocked on the door," he gestured toward the entrance to his town hall office, "he runs a gasoline station. Ask him how much he sells to the Americans. There are a lot of people like that."

About \$125 million was allocated for building the missile installations and support facilities that have risen just out of town. U.S. funds and the NATO infrastructure fund, to which Belgium contributes 4.59 percent, financed the work, which lacks only the housing.

Mr. Timmermans said deploying the missiles was politically wise for the West and beneficial for his town. Florennes never really participated in the noisy debates over deploying the missiles because people here "don't give a tinker's dam about it," he said.

"I facilitated the entry of the missiles here because the people are for it," he added. "I'll give you

1,000 francs if you can go out in the street and find three people who will come here and tell me they are against the missiles."

If the people of Florennes mostly took nuclear missiles in their stride, it is perhaps because they have a long history of ties to the military. The town was founded by medieval lords as a fortified stronghold.

The air base, which also houses Belgian Air Force Mirage-5s, was begun by Germany in 1942. It was taken by the U.S. Army in 1944 and P-38 Lightnings took off from here to provide air cover during the Battle of the Bulge.

The Belgian military took it over in 1947. But troops of other NATO nations have been stationed here periodically since then and local residents have grown used to the whine of fighters.

"We have always had foreign troops here — German, French, English, American," Mr. Timmermans said. "It was the Germans who built the base in the first place."

British Plan To Remain In a Science Unit, CERN

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What many regard as Europe's most effective scientific collaboration, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, known by the French acronym CERN, has survived a critical test after Britain conditionally agreed to remain a member.

The organization, which was formed after World War II and is based near Geneva, is made up of 14 European countries. Britain provides 16 percent of its budget.

The British said Sunday that they would remain in the organization if changes recommended by a special CERN commission, headed by the French physicist Anatole Abramo, were adopted.

According to CERN officials, the commission noted the "resounding success" of research efforts at the organization, but found the enterprise "doomed to inefficiency" if it was not revitalized.

It recommended that the organization streamline operations of the center, let go 300 of its staff of 3,500 people over the next five years and replace some of them with younger people. The estimated budget saving would be from 3 to 5 percent.

The officials said, however, that the committee proposed that the staff be changed through a process of attrition rather than dismissal.

The organization's budget is about \$600 million. Each country is also expected to provide for financial support of its own researchers.

In meetings last week, the CERN Council, made up of representatives from all member nations, considered the recommendations of the Abramo commission.

In other action, the CERN Council nominated Dr. Carlo Rubbia to be the director-general, starting a year from January, 1994. Dr. Rubbia shared a Nobel Prize with Dr. Simon van der Meer of the Netherlands for the discovery of three subatomic particles, the positive and negatively charged W particles and their electrically neutral cousin, the Z particle. The long-sought particles unite two of the fundamental forces of nature, the electromagnetic and the so-called weak force, which accounts for some forms of radiation.

Dr. Rubbia, an Italian, is on the faculty of Harvard University. The current director-general is Herwig Schopper, a West German.

The CERN Council also named Josef Rember of West Germany as its president, to take office next month. Mr. Rember is director-general of basic research and coordinator of international cooperation at the Ministry of Research and Technology in Bonn.

Pressure for a British withdrawal from the organization stemmed from a 1983 report by a committee headed by Sir John C. Kendrew, who shared a Nobel Prize in 1962 for his discovery of the molecular structure of the proteins myoglobin and hemoglobin.

That report said CERN was receiving an inordinate amount of money from Britain's Science and Engineering Research Council.

The Kendrew committee said Britain should withdraw from the organization unless its contribution was reduced by 25 percent for the 1991-92 budget.

WORLD BRIEFS

Chemical Fog Afflicts 1,000 Egyptians
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Reuters) — About 1,000 soldiers and civilians were taken to hospitals on Monday after an accident at an army camp released clouds of suffocating fog normally used for smokescreens, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said.

He said that a "spontaneous interaction of a chemical powder stored in the camp" created the pall of smoke, which caused thousands to be evacuated from nearby homes. He did not specify the type of powder but said it was "used by armies as a smokescreen to camouflage movements."

The police said at least 400 soldiers were overcome by smoke and taken to hospital. Witnesses said ambulances and buses took hundreds of civilians out of the area. Schools were closed. No deaths have been reported.

Felber Named Swiss Foreign Minister
BERN — Rene Felber, 54, a Socialist, was named foreign minister of Switzerland on Monday, a government spokesman said. He was head of the finance department of the Canton of Neuchâtel until Dec. 9, he was elected to the seven-member Federal Executive.

He succeeded Pierre Aubert, who held the post for 10 years. A second newcomer to the cabinet, Adolf Ogi, was named transport minister. He succeeded Leon Schlumpf who had held the post since 1980.

The other ministries did not change hands. The country's four largest parties have been the members of a government coalition since 1959, controlling large majorities in the 264-seat federal assembly, which combines both houses of Parliament. In the general elections last October, they won an aggregate 201 seats.

Iran Reports 1,000 Iraqi Casualties
NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran said its forces killed or wounded 1,000 Iraqi troops on Monday in an attack on the south-central front.

The Iranian press agency, monitored in Cyprus, said the Iranians ambushed Iraqi positions on the east bank of Douraj River in the Fakhk area in a "victorious blitz" early Monday. It said that Iranian forces seized 12 square miles (30 square kilometers) of Iranian territory from the Iraqis and that at least 1,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded or drowned in the river when five Iraqi counterattacks were beaten back.

It was the second attack since Saturday night by Iran, which is reported to be preparing for a major offensive.

Paraguayan Is Freed After 25 Years
ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP) — Napoleón Ortigosa, 63, one of Latin America's longest-held political prisoners, has been freed after serving a 25-year sentence, 18 years of which he spent in solitary confinement in a cell measuring about three feet by six feet (one meter by two meters).

The Human Rights Commission of Paraguay had long lobbied for his release, saying the former captain had been tortured and denied his civil rights. Mr. Ortigosa completed his sentence Thursday. He was released Sunday and placed under police supervision for 30 days in a small hotel in San Estanislao, a remote town northwest of Asunción.

For the Record
Britain and the Soviet Union formally agreed Monday on verification procedures for removing intermediate-range nuclear weapons from British soil under the U.S.-Soviet treaty to abolish such weapons. A similar U.S.-British agreement was signed Dec. 17.

President Major General Babangida of Nigeria dropped Foreign Minister Bola Ajakaiye from his cabinet Monday to a reshuffle affecting six ministers, an official statement said. Mr. Ajakaiye was replaced by Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, who had been labor minister. The finance and national planning ministries were merged under Finance Minister Chn Okongwu. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airline Guide Rates Fares and Service.
WASHINGTON (AP) — A guide by the Consumer Federation of America gives air travelers information ranging from comparisons on fares and airline performance to information on bar hours at major airports and how much it costs to get to the center of the city.

The guide, "How to Fly: The Consumer Federation of America's Airline Survival Guide," can be purchased for \$7.95 plus \$1 for postage and handling from the federation at 1424 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The 203-page guide compares fares charged by 18 airlines along 17 popular routes; gives airlines a "service index" based on how many complaints are lodged with the Transportation Department; provides direct airline-to-airline fare comparisons in certain markets, and gives brief profiles of 18 carriers and 36 major airports.

Winter Running Late in Switzerland
ZURICH (AP) — Switzerland experienced a seventh straight day of unseasonably warm weather Monday. It has caused a lack of snow many winter resorts at the start of the Christmas vacation season.

Skiing was reported to be reliably possible only at stations above 6,000 feet. It was feared that at several resorts that could seriously suffer if winter fails to arrive next week.

The Dresden airport will be closed for a year starting January reconstruction of the runway, the East German news agency Aity Monday. International and charter flights will be diverted to other German airports, primarily Leipzig, the official agency said.

An EgyptAir jetliner carrying 93 passengers made an emergency landing Monday in Accra a few minutes after taking off because fire broke in an engine, the official Ghana News Agency said. The plane was bound for Cairo by way of Lagos and Kano, Nigeria. (Reuters)

Is There Really a Right to Exist?

If There Is, Mrs. Thatcher Tries Hard to Put a Tax on It

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Never since the Peasants' Revolt in 1381 has an English government attempted to impose a tax on the right to exist.

But facing down the biggest revolt within her own party since she came to office in 1979, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is plowing ahead with a deeply controversial parliamentary bill to impose a flat-rate head tax on every man and woman in the land, irrespective of how much they earn or even if they earn nothing at all.

Even Adam Smith, the 18th century Scottish economist who is the patron saint of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party, could never see the sense in such a measure. He argued that citizens should pay taxes "in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of state," and said that a "capitation tax" as he called it, would be both regressive and unworkable.

This is essentially the argument made by opponents of Mrs. Thatcher's plan to introduce a "community charge" for every person above the age of 18 to pay for services provided by local government, such as police, schools, civic amenities, social services, road upkeep and street lighting.

At present, financing for such services is raised by a tax on property known as rates, which Mrs. Thatcher has long promised to abolish.

Mrs. Thatcher portrays herself as a thrifty housewife whose attempts to save the taxpayers' money are constantly being thwarted by freespending local authorities, as often as not controlled by Socialists opposed to her policies.

Her government argues that a community charge on every adult would make the local governments more accountable to the people who elect them. At the moment, the £6 billion rates bill falls on only half the 36 million registered voters in England in Wales, of whom one in three pay at a reduced level because of limited incomes. In theory, those who pay no local taxes at all

under the present system have no incentive to make sure that city and county governments put a lid on spending.

Few argue that the present rating system does not need reforming. Identical houses are taxed the same, even though one may be occupied by a pensioner struggling to get by and the other by several adults earning good salaries.

Michael Heseltine, a former Conservative minister, said that if the head tax becomes law, it would become known as 'the Tory tax.'

spread the tax net as wide as possible, with as few exemptions as possible.

The charge will fall equally on the millionaire, the housewife earning nothing or an 18-year old venturing into a first job.

"No lobby, no tax expert, no academic researcher, no foreign government, no book, no learned paper can be cited in its support," said Simon Jenkins, a commentator in The Sunday Times, who said Mrs. Thatcher wants to stange the urban poor into voting local Labor governments out of office.

The reaction from local authorities themselves "is not very enthusiastic," said Toby Sargent, a spokesman for the Department of the Environment, the ministry sponsoring the community charge.

The amount of the tax will vary from region to region, depending on the level of local government spending. The government estimates that if the community charge were in effect today, the average tax in England and Wales would be £220 (\$396) per person each year, ranging from a low of £96 in the Scilly Isles to £782 in Camden, a district of central London.

Once the new system goes into effect, businesses will continue to be assessed rates on property value, but will pay their taxes directly to the government rather than to the local authorities as at present. Business property will be revalued in 1989, after which the government pledges that business rates will not increase by more than the rate of inflation. In districts where businesses are heavily taxed by left-leaning authorities, rates could come down by 40 percent or more, Mr. Sargent said.

The money raised from business property taxes will be recycled to the regions on the basis of population. In addition, the government will continue to pay about half of local government costs directly out of national taxation.

In all, the amount raised by the community charge is expected to be about the same as the £6 billion collected by the present domestic property taxes.



Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled inside a steel cage at his trial.

Gunman Refuses to Attend Trial for Rome Airport Raid

ROME — The only survivor of the Palestinian guerrilla squad that attacked Leonardo da Vinci Airport near Rome two years ago refused Monday to attend his trial, saying he was waiting to die.

Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled, 20, described the Dec. 27, 1985 attack, which left 16 dead and 89 injured, as an "unpardonable disaster" and "an action full of horror." In a statement, he called on the Palestinians and Israelis to "put down their damned arms."

Mr. Khaled's absence could hurt the efforts of prosecutors to shed new light on the inner workings of the Abu Nidal group, which planned the Rome attack and an

attack the same day at the Vienna airport. Abu Nidal, the oom de guerre of Sabri el-Banna, and his lieutenant, Rashid al-Hamida, are being tried in absentia. The three are charged with conducting a massacre.

Mr. Khaled was wounded and his three companions killed in a gunbattle with Israeli security agents when the commando attacked a crowd of travelers waiting to board for El Al and Trans World Airlines flights. His appearance in court would only cause further pain to relatives of the victims.

Mr. Khaled said in the statement, read by his lawyer, Epifanio Alex. "I don't expect anything more from life," he said, adding, "I want my death to arrive as soon as possible."

A PERFUME MUST BE A WORK OF ART

NINA RICCI

Doctors Split Over Early Use of AZT to Treat AIDS

By Gina Kolara
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Defying official recommendations, a growing number of U.S. doctors who treat carriers of the AIDS virus are prescribing a powerful, potentially toxic drug even before the patients develop serious signs of disease.

The drug is zidovudine, or AZT. It is licensed by the Food and Drug Administration only for certain patients with the disease or those who show some disease symptoms and whose immune systems are seriously damaged, groups in which the benefits of AZT have been established. But once a drug is approved, doctors may legally prescribe it to any patient.

More than a dozen AIDS physicians and health authorities interviewed said the practice of prescribing AZT to patients without symptoms had become widespread in recent months, as the drug, once scarce, became readily available.

The practice has split the U.S. medical community. While some

doctors supported it as a compassionate response to an unusual threat, others were deeply alarmed, saying they could not recall another case when a drug with such toxic potential had been so widely prescribed for a condition other than that specified by the Food and Drug Administration.

"I don't think there was ever before a situation like this in medicine," said Dr. Izhak Brook of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Maryland. "This is just what I was afraid of." Dr. Brook was chairman of a Food and Drug Administration advisory committee that evaluated AZT.

Experts who, like Dr. Brook, are worried about the trend say that for relatively healthy patients there is no proof that AZT will provide benefits that outweigh the substantial risks. Those risks include the

suppression of bone marrow, which can cause severe anemia and make patients vulnerable to life-threatening infections.

[AZT also is widely used in Europe to treat carriers of the virus, European health officials said.

A spokeswoman for the Pasteur Institute in Paris, a leading AIDS research center, said French specialists increasingly are inclined to prescribe AZT as soon as blood tests lead them to suspect that a carrier of the virus is likely to develop the disease.

[A fall in the number of T4 lymphocytes cells in the patient's blood or a positive result to antigen tests, the spokeswoman said, is considered sufficient justification to prescribe AZT, even if the patient is not showing physical symptoms of AIDS. T4 lymphocyte cells are involved in the body's defense against viruses and its rejection of foreign tissue. A lowered count indicates that the body's immune system is breaking down.]

But even the staunchest critics are sympathetic to the plight of frightened patients and their doctors. Some doctors find it impossible to refrain from using the drug, knowing that it may be only a matter of time until a patient's immune system falters still more and the symptoms of acquired immune deficiency syndrome develop.

"I'm very wary" of giving the drug to symptomless carriers of the AIDS virus, said Dr. Jeffrey Laurence of the Cornell University School of Medicine. "But there are a lot of scared people out there."

Dr. William Stroy, a New York City doctor who treats AIDS patients, said he gave AZT to healthy

virus carriers when they wanted it. He said that many patients who know they are infected with the virus "feel better knowing they're doing something about it."

Mounting evidence, experts say, indicates that a substantial number, probably a majority, of people infected with the virus eventually will develop AIDS. But many have carried the virus for years without serious ill effects. Some doctors worry that premature use of AZT will deprive such patients of healthy years without providing any sure benefits.

The aggressive treatment also reflects an increasing dismay among those active in the drive against AIDS and some doctors over what they regard as the slow pace of government-sponsored research.

Others say that sound studies necessarily take time. They add that no useful scientific information will result from the wide dispensing of AZT since no data are being gathered.

AZT is the only drug on the market for the treatment of AIDS. Although it is not a cure, it does extend the lives of some AIDS patients. The federal government now is starting studies to see if the drug helps patients who are less ill than the original study group, but officials said it would be years before answers were in.

The manufacturer, the Burroughs Wellcome Co., said that more than 10,000 Americans were taking AZT but that it had no precise figures, nor any record of how many met the guidelines for the drug's use.

Soviet Jew to Get Exit Visa
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Alexander Lerner, a Jewish scientist who has been refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union for almost 17 years, said Monday that he had been given permission to leave with members of his family.

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Sandinists Try to Repel Contras in Mining Area

MANAGUA — The rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government claimed major gains Monday in a drive into a remote mining region three days before a truce was scheduled to start...



ON THE SEVENTH DAY THEY WORKED — Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House speaker, listens to Representative Tony Coelho, Democrat of California, over lunch at a special congressional session Sunday...

Congress Action Near on U.S. Budget Bill

WASHINGTON — Congress appeared on the verge of approving a budget package Monday, nearly three months into the 1988 fiscal year, and President Ronald Reagan said he was hopeful that an end to the impasse over aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and other points of contention was at hand...

Balance Sought in Plan — The contra aid proposal is intended to balance the president's demand for more aid with the strong opposition, especially among House Democrats, to helping the contras while Central American leaders are trying to implement the regional peace agreement they signed in Guatemala in August...

Collegians Toast New Drinking Law

Effort on Drunkenness Seems to Have Opposite Effect

By Nick Ravo — New state laws making 21 the legal drinking age, intended to combat drunken driving among young Americans, are having little effect on cutting down on drinking among college students...

Senate Committee Delays Approval Of 6 Nominees to U.S. Envoy Posts

By John M. Goshko — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has refused, at least temporarily, to approve six nominees for vacant U.S. ambassadorships...

Two Get 15 Days For KGB Protest

MOSCOW — Two women dissidents each were jailed for 15 days on Monday for attempting to stage a protest outside the Leningrad headquarters of the KGB security police...

U.S. Asks Pretoria to Spare 6

JOHANNESBURG — The United States appealed Monday to South Africa to spare the lives of six blacks, five men and one woman, who have been sentenced to hang for burning a black official to death in a "necklace" killing...

Advertisement for Dunhill Millennium watch, featuring a large image of the watch and the text 'QUALITY CRAFTSMANSHIP AND STYLE. THE DUNHILL MILLENNIUM.' and 'ALFRED DUNHILL LIMITED'.

Large advertisement for International Herald Tribune subscription, featuring 'Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.' and a table of subscription rates.

Advertisement for The Chesierfield gin, featuring a bottle of gin and the text 'THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.' and 'The Chesierfield'.

South Korean Suspicions Epitomized in Episode Of the Ballot-Box Battle

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — For many suspicious South Koreans, the Battle of Kuro will long linger as the prime example that the presidential election last week was stolen by the government.

There is certainly hard evidence and credible anecdotal material to conclude that a disturbing amount of ballot-switching, vote-buying and coercion occurred on election day. But no one has come up with proof that the irregularities were so epidemic as to undermine the government victory or to absolve the opposition from blame for having split apart.

Even though most South Koreans seem to accept the election of Roh Tae Woo, others are withholding judgment. For them, the Battle of Kuro looms large. It also encapsulates the suspicions and rumors — the basic mistrust — that form a large part of daily Korean life.

Kuro is a working-class district in southern Seoul, presumably a stronghold of the opposition figure Kim Dae Jung.

While voting was under way Wednesday, people at the local ward office discovered an official leaving in an unofficial-looking truck. It had a ballot box in the back, and the box was covered with food packages, as if to hide it.

All he was doing, the official said, was carrying absentee ballots to a central counting center. But to many other Koreans, his behavior was suspicious, and anti-government crowds quickly surrounded the ballot box.

There ensued a 45-hour siege of the ward-office compound that ended in a brutal battle between the police and dissidents. Rumors abound that protesters were killed, but no one has yet produced any names, let alone bodies.

Meanwhile, the ballot box in question, and two more found inside the building, were taken away. According to one account, they are in storage somewhere. Another version is that the ballots were burned.

There is not a clear fact in the entire story. But in rumor-driven South Korea, many people suspect that the government had something to hide and that questions raised by the Kuro incident may point to a broader pattern of ballot-box fraud.

It is the sort of episode likely to nip at Mr. Roh as he tries to establish his legitimacy after having won one-third of the vote.

Three nights before the election, the state-owned television network broadcast "The Killing Fields," a movie about the devastation that followed the Communist takeover of Cambodia in 1975. Two nights before that, there was a program on North Korea that showed a drab, uniform, goose-stepping society.

The programming is another situation that cannot be fully deciphered, but many Koreans say they are convinced the broadcasts were timed to remind voters graphically of the importance of national security and anti-Communism. The

message was almost certainly a boon for Mr. Roh.

For similar reasons, suspicions were raised when a mysterious woman was brought from Bahrain to Seoul for questioning in the disappearance last month of a South Korean airliner. The South Korean government says it believes that a time bomb exploded on the plane as it flew over the Thai-Burmese border and that North Korea was probably behind it.

The woman, known only by the fictitious name of Mayumi Hachiyu, tried to kill herself upon her capture in Bahrain by hitting into a cyanide capsule. Her partner, an older man, succeeded.

It struck some South Koreans as too coincidental that she was extradited from Bahrain and brought to Seoul the day before the election. For many, their last televised image before heading to the polls was this possible agent of North Korea. How much it affected their vote, of course, cannot be said.

GAZA: Having Grown Up Under Israeli Rule, the 'Shebab' Are Lashing Out

(Continued from Page 1)

mentalist, taking part in a growing Islamic trend in Gaza.

He was shot three times, once in the head, as he came out of the local mosque with hundreds of others after Friday prayers on Friday shouting "God is Great!" and Palestinian slogans at Israeli soldiers, who first fired tear gas, then bullets.

The "militant" held for him was an Arab tradition of gathering to comfort the family of the dead. A cloth had been stretched overhead to form a kind of tent, from quotations from the Koran hung, and the voices of the young men turned angry, and they shouted their defiance of the Israelis.

"I will be killed fighting them, and my brother and my sister," a young man said. "We will struggle with stones and by killing ourselves."

The dead man's mother, Zahiya, 47 years old, came from a village near what is now Ashkelon, during the fighting that secured the independence of Israel in 1948. His wife of four years, Dalal, who is pregnant, pulled her black Islamic shawl closer as she held the baby.

The mother was asked if she would let her remaining sons join the demonstrations.

"As long as I am alive, I am going to teach the young people to fight until we have a solution," she said. "We want to live in peace, and we want the Jews out of our land. I don't care whatever happens as long as we get our land."

By taking to the streets, the young men have shaken up Palestinians at the same time that they have challenged their Israeli rulers, pushing aside the influence of traditional local notables and the absentee Palestine Liberation Organization, which has been scrambling to keep up.

The sources of the anger in Gaza have been charted — then ignored — in numerous studies and reports.

Once a rural orange-growing center and caravan stop, Gaza came under the British Mandate in Palestine when the Ottoman Empire was broken up at the end of World War I. Egyptian troops took control in the 1948 fighting. The period of Egyptian rule is not remembered fondly in Gaza either.

Israel took over when it won the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Today, Gaza, less prosperous than the occupied West Bank, is a place that Egypt does not want back.

Unlike the Palestinians on the West Bank, who hold Jordanian citizenship and passports, Gaza residents are officially stateless and can only obtain, with difficulty, special refugee travel documents from Egypt. Even travel to Egypt is a problem.

The Gaza Strip is home to 650,000 Palestinians, roughly three-quarters of whom are considered refugees. No longer rural, it is now about 85 percent urban, and most of it is cramped by slums and other substandard housing. The population density is among the world's highest.

In recent years, Gaza has also become home for some 2,500 Israeli settlers, most of them from ideological religious movements. Although the settlers comprise only 0.4 percent of Gaza's population, they occupy 8 percent of its land. Their presence has greatly increased the tension.

The Gaza Strip provides a vast pool of cheap labor for Israel, leading the Israeli writer Amos Elon to describe it as the "Soviet of the state of Israel."

The official Israeli estimate is that about 45,000 workers a day, or roughly half the territory's labor force, commute daily to mostly menial jobs in Israel. As many as 15,000 others are believed to work in Israel at jobs that are unrecorded or technically illegal.

Because the workers from Gaza in Israel pay more in taxes than the \$175 million the Israeli government contributes to the area's budget, and because much of the consumer goods in Gaza must be purchased in Israel, a 1986 study of Gaza by the West Bank Data Base Project concluded:

"It becomes apparent that the occupation is not only self-supporting but in fact may be profit-making."

The study group, headed by Meiron Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, has strongly criticized Israeli policies in the occupied territories.

Its report on the Gaza Strip described "catastrophic" health conditions, falling citrus production because of Israeli limits on exports to Europe, dramatically declining fish catches because of security limits on the fleet, stagnant industry, overcrowded and deteriorating schools and declining resources of fresh water.



Kim Young Sam meeting the U.S. ambassador, James Roderick Lilley, to discuss the vote.

GAZA: Having Grown Up Under Israeli Rule, the 'Shebab' Are Lashing Out

(Continued from Page 1)

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In Angola, a Little-Noticed War

This Year, South Africa's Involvement Draws More Outcry

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

XANGONGO, Angola — Standing among stacks of wooden ammunition crates, Sergeant Antonio Francisco da Silva offered tips for shooting down South African war planes.

"They try to come in under our radar, so we fire low, force them up and then shoot them down," said the 28-year-old Angolan sergeant, who helps run an anti-aircraft battery credited by regional military authorities with having downed four South African jets since September.

In a remote, rarely reported war, soldiers of this black-ruled African nation are locked in direct combat with invading soldiers from South Africa.

Xangongo, the southernmost town in Angolan government hands, is now ringed by chest-deep trenches dug in the sandy soil. Once a regional cattle-trading center, Xangongo is now a garrison town. Many houses stand empty, abandoned after South African bombs crashed through the orange tile roofs.

South African commanders frequently mine the main road leading to safer zones north of Xangongo, Angolan military authorities say. The hulks of vehicles rusting by the roadside bear witness to the mines.

The intrusion of modern war on the huge African savannah is often jarring. A group of women from the Chuanhama tribe huddled in the shade of a giant baobab tree, watching a Soviet-made personnel carrier on patrol. On top, an Angolan soldier scanned the horizon, fingering a portable SAM-3 anti-aircraft missile.

Some of the Angolan soldiers, many of them teen-age draftees, are billeted in buildings that once served as quarters for South African troops during an occupation in 1983 and 1984. The walls still bear the graffiti from the South Africans — a stenciled picture of a man on a camel saying "52nd — Camels In" and "The Army Lives Forever."

Since 1975, the year of Angola's independence, South Africa has repeatedly invaded southern Angola. Ostensibly hunting the guerrillas who seek independence for the neighboring territory of South-West Africa, the South Africans have killed thousands of Angolans and have destroyed millions of dollars worth of bridges, buildings and factories, Angolan officials say.

Last week, about 3,000 South African soldiers were camped in southern Angola and 10,000 more were massed in three bases a few miles across the border in South-West Africa, or Namibia, according to the regional military commander, Lieutenant Colonel Luis Pereira Falcão. Namibia is administered by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

This year, South Africa's intervention in Angola has been heavier and has attracted more outcry than usual.

For the first time in a decade, South African officials admitted last month to sending soldiers to fight alongside Jonas Savimbi's rebel group, the Union for the Total Independence for Angola, or UNITA. South Africa and the United States supply this rebel army, which has its base of strength in southeastern Angola, 500 miles east of Xangongo.

South Africa's involvement was highlighted by a visit its president, P.W. Botha, made to the rebel-controlled zone of Angola last month.

In addition to searching for Namibian guerrillas, South Africa cites other reasons for invading Angola.

About 10,000 South African refugees live in Angola, largely in camps run by the African National Congress, the South African rebel group.

According to Western diplomats in Luanda, 1,500 guerrillas from the African National Congress started getting battlefield military experience in Angola this year. They patrol northern Angola's Zaire and Uige provinces, hunting for UNITA guerrillas, the diplomats say.

South Africa says it also intervenes in Angola to fight the 37,000 Cuban troops who support Luanda's Marxist government. South Africa says that if Namibia is granted independence, the Cubans will move south, establishing a threatening presence on South Africa's western border.

South Africa routinely portrays its attacks on Angola as battles against Cuban troops and Soviet advisers. But Western diplomats in Luanda say this picture is false. They say that in recent years the Cubans and Russians have played a rear-guard, supportive role, behind the Angolan Army.

In a policy reversal on Dec. 10, Angola's president, José Eduardo dos Santos, said that, in response to South Africa's occupation of southern parts of his country, he was authorizing the Cubans to start patrolling down to Angola's border with Namibia and to engage the South Africans in combat.

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Hundreds of people waiting late Monday in Manila's harbor to see if an arriving ship, which passed the disaster site, had picked up more survivors of the Dona Paz collision. It had not.

FERRY: At Least 1,500 Feared Dead in Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

fire surrounded me, so I dived and swam about five yards to get away from the fire," he told reporters from his hospital bed in Manila.

"But when I resurfaced, I was still surrounded by fire. So I dived again, and this time, when I resurfaced, I was able to get away from the fire, although the water was still hot."

"I swam slowly away from the site, letting the waves take control of me. I could no longer hear or see my fellow passengers. I think a lot of people died."

Captain Barranco said the Dona Paz burned until shortly after midnight before sinking. The Victor sank about two hours later, he said.

The Dona Paz was coming from the central port city of Tacloban, capital of the island-province of Leyte.

U.S. Aid Sought Late
U.S. Air Force officials said Monday that the Philippine government waited 17 hours to ask them for help in finding survivors of the collision. The Associated Press reported from Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

One sergeant said the delay might have hampered the search effort.

Air force officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they received no request for assistance until about 3 P.M. Monday.

British High Court Refuses Permanent Ban on Spy Book

(Continued from Page 1)

The British government argued that Mr. Wright broke his lifetime secrecy oath and said publication of the book would harm national security. "Spycatcher," the saga of Mr. Wright's 25 years in counterintelligence, has sold more than one million copies in the United States, Canada, Ireland and elsewhere.

Judge Richard Scott said any damage to national security would have "already been inflicted" by publication of the book in other countries. He said he was convinced by arguments in favor of press freedom put forward by three newspapers, The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times of London.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the attorney general, said he would appeal the decision, and the court granted a temporary injunction against publication until the case is heard in the Court of Appeal on Jan. 18.

In New Zealand, the country's highest court, the Court of Appeal, ruled Monday to stop a temporary injunction that Britain obtained in August against the book. United Press International reported from Wellington. The ruling cleared the way for sales of the book in New Zealand.

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16 Die in Crash Of an Air France Plane at Bordeaux

(Continued from Page 1)

BORDEAUX, France — An Air France passenger plane crashed Monday afternoon as it approached the Bordeaux airport, killing 13 passengers and three crew members.

The twin-engine passenger plane, a Brazilian-made Embraer EMB-130, was en route from Brussels. Fog had prevented a scheduled stop in Amsterdam, officials said.

Air France, a state-owned company, said it had leased the aircraft and crew from a private firm, Air Littoral.

There was no immediate indication of the cause of the crash. The French news agency Agence France-Press quoted an unidentified witness as saying he saw the plane on fire as it was going down.

The aircraft crashed and burned in a wooded area in the suburb of Eysines, about 100 meters from a day-care center where children were playing, local police officials said. Officials at the Bordeaux prefecture said the bodies of all 16 aboard had been found. There were no reports of casualties on the ground.

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KIM: Loser Apologizes

(Continued from Page 1)

week in a statement that went on to place most of the blame on Kim Dae Jung. The two longtime opposition leaders have not spoken to each other since their loss.

Small demonstrations against the election results continued Monday in several cities, mostly in Cholla. Kim Dae Jung's home province. In the provincial capital of Kwangju, a few students tried to throw firebombs at the U.S. Information Service office. Policemen chased them away. There was no damage.

Kim Dae Jung partisans in Kwangju have attacked Americans for what they see as pro-Roh bias in the U.S. government and press.

The National Coalition for Democracy, the dissident group that spearheaded the fight for the Dec. 16 election, issued a paper on Monday that said it documented widespread fraud. The coalition said it had received 791 reports of irregularities during voting and another 236 during vote-counting.

But many young politicians in the opposition camp continued to express disappointment with the two Kim's policy of rejecting the election results.

AFGHAN: Guerrilla Control Is Found to Be Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

heavily on Chinese and Vietnamese guerrilla experiences, according to analysis of the war in northern Afghanistan. But Mr. Massoud emphasized the overriding influence of Afghan conditions on his strategy.

The attack on Koran had begun in the half-light of dawn, shortly before 6 A.M. on Oct. 29. Guerrilla infantrymen moved in on the base under a barrage of mortar, rocket and recoilless-rifle fire.

By 7:30 it was nearly over. As half-hearted resistance in the main army base, the military police compound and outlying posts collapsed, the government's conscripts threw aside their weapons to surrender.

Only a unit of KNAD, the Kabul government's well-paid secret police, resisted throughout the morning. They were overrun at midday.

The assault required weeks of planning by Mr. Massoud. His attention to detail is at variance with the often slipshod operations of other leaders. He and his aides used videotapes and enlarged photographs of the target, as well as a table-top scale model of the Koran Valley that showed every building and heavy-weapon position in the target garrison. Defectors from the 298-man base supplied details on

SUMMIT: Offer on Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

time the pullout would take and the phasing of the departure of various military units. Mr. Armaocost said.

According to another administration official, the significance of Mr. Gorbachev's suggestion was not fully grasped during the summit meeting by tired Americans, who were concentrating on resolving differences in the language of a joint Soviet-U.S. statement that dealt mainly with arms control. The Gorbachev offer was not pursued.

Still, Mr. Armaocost took a cautionary tone on the implications of what Mr. Gorbachev had said.

"He said that they would not engage in military operations, other than self-defense," Mr. Armaocost said.

ARTS / LEISURE

Basel Show Is Abstract, With Twist

Robert Einbeck Gets Religion

By Michael Gibson International Herald Tribune

BASEL, Switzerland — The work that has provoked the strongest reaction in Robert Einbeck's show here is a canvas to which he has affixed a crown of thorns.



One of Einbeck's crosses: "A traditional cultural content in people's psyches."

and it raises interesting questions about the possibility of doing this sort of thing in art today. Einbeck is surprised that one should query his use of religious symbols. "After all," he points out, "Alain Kirili makes crucifixes and Georges Jeanclos sculptures for a Romanesque church, and everyone thinks it's great. So why shouldn't I paint crosses or display a crown of thorns?"

the pure abstractions of the self-professed atheist Mark Rothko are quite appropriate to the non-demonstrational chapel designed for them in Houston and radiate a form of serenity similar in the one Einbeck wants to foster.

one minute's silence "for peace in the world." One can hardly take exception to the idea, but a few people looked around for an exit. They found none, and ultimately everyone held hands dutifully until the minute was over.

Small Talk At Big Parties

International Herald Tribune

AS THE party season slips into top gear, a pocket-size book has come out that can give stay-at-home the rusty feeling of having been out all night and wallflowers the illusion of having had a good chat. Take, for instance:

Alan, I'm not awfully certain I like you.

You are going to have dinner with me. This I do insist.

I'd like a glass with a little piece of lemon in it, some tonic, some Gordon's and some ice.

Don't flinch all the time I'm talking to you.

These snatches have been overheard by London's most gifted eavesdropper, Andrew Barrow, and collected in "The Great Book

MARY BLUME

of Small Talk," published in London by Fourth Estate and illustrated by Mark Boxer. Barrow has been noting down other people's conversations in small red notebooks from W.H. Smith since 1966.

As you know I look rather anonymous so nobody wonders what I'm doing," Barrow says. "I never look in the direction of the person speaking and I've always scribbled at different times so I've never looked as if I'm waiting to take dictation."

At his publisher's party, which featured balloons painted with quotations from the book such as "I hate this sort of party," Barrow didn't write a word.

"I had my notebook on me but I didn't take it out. There would have been good material around but I resisted it. Unfortunately I do find it more difficult to write now — I'm more self-conscious about doing it, more polite."

"When I started doing this material it really came out of my isolation and shyness in a way." Despite this shyness Barrow was a six-party-a-night man in his bachelor days, and in fact many of the remarks in "Small Talk" were directed at him.

"I was having various encounters with other human beings and then brooding about what they were saying all the time. I brooded over these remarks, some of which at the time hurt me. Once one's put them in a book like this, they're funny, really."

Some are funny, some urgid, some surreal: "I've had every inch of my face complimented. Even my mole." It's not a joke book: Barrow finds it sad in part. His collage of on squitters, divided into Party Talk, Office Talk and Pub Talk, has a particular eeriness, as in this Party Talk sequence:

Let's just say I have a clinical interest in you.

Let's have another drink. No, my dear, honestly, I'm perfect. Really I'm fine.

Do you still live in Mayfair? Well I do and I don't.

The moment I got into her flat I knew I was home and dry.

Why are smiling in that mad way?

I'm looking forward to it no end. They now think it's a pinched nerve.

"It's not all cliché, some of the stuff is absolutely specific, it's a mixture, isn't it?" Barrow says. "It's as wide as life itself in a way."

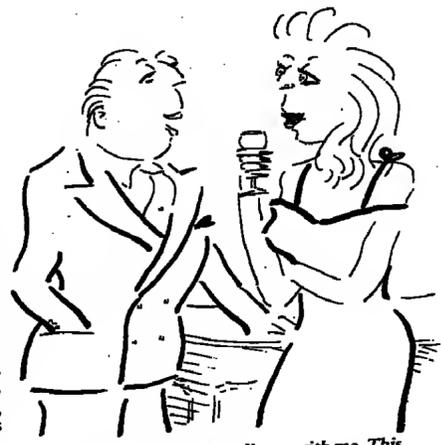
Barrow is a mildly eccentric social lepidopterist whose previous books include a selection from English gossip columns from 1920-70 and a gossip history of the Anglican Church. Snatches of his small-talk collection were first published in Punch in 1971. Trivia is his passion — "I myself am completely trivial; I have never been able to draw conclusions," he has said — and his specialty is the marginalia of social history. His interest in trivia is extremely serious.

"All my books are serious; this one has been taken seriously by one or two people. This book is a breakthrough for me in the sense it's the first time I've done a book which doesn't have a famous name in it."

The book has no oases in it at all. "I love the idea of imposing order on chaos, collecting a chaotic number of fragments of little remarks and noting them down."

No one, to Barrow's knowledge, has ever eavesdropped on him. "I has ever eavesdropped on him. I don't think I'm that interesting a talker; I'm too self-conscious probably. All these people are pretty self-conscious, aren't they? You'd have to stop if you thought anyone was listening."

London eavesdropping is the



'You are going to have dinner with me. This I do insist'

best in the world. Party talk, Barrow says, is a wide mixture. "Some of it is very confidential and the other's absolutely plitudinous and idiotic." The Office Talk section, someone told him, begins gently and then becomes ferociously unpleasant. Pub talk is the easiest. "In London you hear people talking about their private lives in pubs in extremely loud voices; you can't help listening to it. There's also a lot of saloon-bar philosophy — things like 'God is good. He always gives you a little bit of something to go on!'"

He is using his eavesdropping technique for his first novel. "It's got a lot of dialogue in it, but it's family talk. It's a very autobiographical novel about my relationship with my father who was a great character as far as I was concerned and quite a mixed-up person but a very good talker, so I've got a lot of quotes."

The technique may not work for fiction, though. "I remember showing some of my family conversation to a publisher a while back and he said, 'This is the sort of thing people read books in get away from.'"



THE FIRST NAPOLEON MALT WHISKY.

The Glenlivet dynasty can be traced back to the eighteenth century when M. Bonaparte's rule began. Today, Scotland's first malt whisky is also first choice in Paris.

Scotland's first malt whisky.

DOONESBURY



PUNTS-ON-THAMES! GLADLY AND WELL MET! SO THIS IS OUR YOUNG TIE-BREAKER!

THE VERY SAME! VISCOUNT ST. AUGUSTIN-IN-THE-MOOR BIGELES-WAIVE-BRUSHHAM, MAY I PRESENT THE MARQUESS OF HARRODS SAILS-TACKS!

HARRODS SAILS-TACKS? THE SON OF THE BELOVED DUKE OF BELL-WETHERBY GOODIE?

WHY... YES! AND YOUR FATHER IS?

MALIBU... UH... WHY YES, OF COURSE! CHARMING MAN!

THE DUKE OF MALIBU!

The Russian city Volgograd, some 90 miles south west of Volgograd (the old Stalingrad) between the Caspian and Black Sea, had something of a problem. The sewers needed to be completely renovated. But that would mean total confusion in the city centre. What's more, some of the underground areas had become completely inaccessible.

In the Dutch city of Delft, a company called Zegwaard had an idea: Sewer renovation without breaking open streets or ploughing up parks. By recovering the walls of the pipes. On the inside. Technically possible, too. But where on earth do you find a material that is pliable, which hardens at relatively low temperatures, and which is resistant to chemicals, changes of temperature, pressure, impact, and torsion?

In another Dutch city, Heerlen, one of Europe's largest chemical concerns started working on a solution. Some of the 1500 research specialists and scientists at DSM developed a special resin which was ideal for a unique method of renovating sewers and pipes. A durable layer was applied to the inside of the pipes in the form of a sheath. High quality polyester, epoxy, and polyurethane resins have also been developed for a wide range of other applications.



If we don't have a solution, we find one.

The sewers in Russia have been redecorated.

Herald Tribune

Good News From Japan

Comfort and joy are sparse this Christmas for people who worry about incomes, jobs or international debt. Most Northern countries risk seeing a mediocre 1987 followed by a disappointing 1988, and this will rub off on the poorer South. But the horizon shows a bright star in the East. Japan's economy is performing well by international standards.

by the markets, which makes Japan much better off in comparison with other countries. The Japanese are cashing in on their gains as the rising yen boosts real income at home. Tax reform has also played a role. And home-building is up sharply, despite the high costs of building, because a 6 percent mortgage stretched out over two generations looks attractive if you expect inflation, now very low, to accelerate, shrinking your debt in real terms.

Sugar Trade Is a Mess

The United States will import no more sugar in 1988 than it did in 1975. The way things are going, it may soon import none at all. That is splendid for a few thousand protected farmers — but a raw deal for everyone else. Hopes of relief have faded what with Congress adjourning, but the administration and consumers need to keep up the pressure for a reduced support price.

sugar lobby, rated as one of Washington's most effective, has a solid phalanx of support from the four big sugar-cane states — Texas, Florida, Louisiana and Hawaii — plus a dozen others that grow sugar beets, and lately from the corn belt, too.

An Insider Goes Inside

The man who boasted, "Greed is healthy — you can be greedy and still feel good about yourself," will have time now to think about that proposition. Ivan Boesky, the leading figure in the Wall Street insider trading scandal, was sentenced to three years in prison on Friday for his crime.

initially faced charges on at least seven felonies involving insider trading. Within days of receiving an SEC subpoena, however, his lawyers arranged a plea bargain. Mr. Boesky admitted his guilt with respect to one charge, and the government dropped the others and promised not to prosecute him for any other crimes uncovered subsequently.

Other Comment

Better to Get Out of Gaza

Shimon Peres has proposed that the Gaza Strip be demilitarized and the Jewish settlements there removed. Whether this would be a unilateral gesture or part of a package is uncertain, and will remain so because Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has rejected the notion. Yet it makes political and military sense. The past two weeks may well be seen by Palestinians as a turning point in their fortunes. If so, further chance opportunities

to unnerve the security forces will be taken, with the inevitability of reprisals. That spells at least deep embarrassment for President Mubarak of Egypt, for the Palestinians will put it to him that if, with his peace treaty, it is powerless to improve their situation, the treaty should be abandoned. That would be a disaster. But a de facto withdrawal by Israel from Gaza would relieve a lot of tension and be an earnest of good will toward the remaining Palestinians in occupied land.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

The Outlook Is Bleak for Conventional Arms Control

By Robert Blackwill

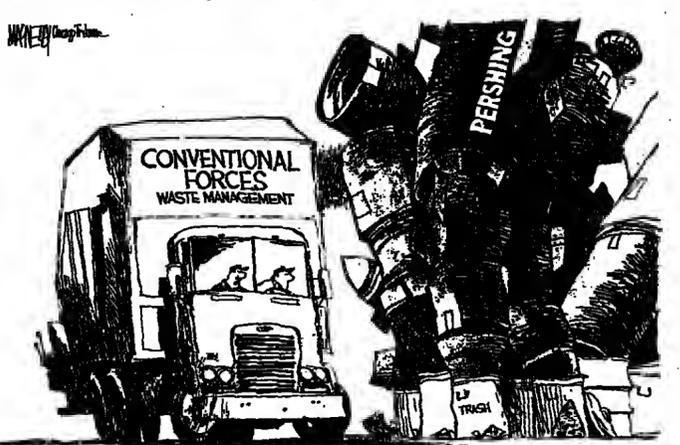
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In the aftermath of the INF treaty, attention in the West is sensibly turning to conventional defense and arms control in Europe. After Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington, there is even a hint of optimism in the air on this subject. Such optimism should stop. Significant progress in conventional arms control negotiations in the next several years is quite unlikely.

It is true that Moscow's rhetoric concerning conventional arms control has changed. In calling for deep reductions of conventional arms, the Soviets now routinely use the phrase "reasonable sufficiency" to describe the proper objective of Warsaw Pact and NATO defenses. They call for a transformed European security system based on "new thinking" in which neither alliance has the capacity for surprise attack. They admit that the Warsaw Pact has asymmetric advantages in some conventional weapons systems such as tanks.

though good will and arms control will rescue the West from its conventional inferiority in Europe is to be on the lookout for Santa. It follows that nuclear deterrence will remain a crucial element in the defense of the West. After the INF treaty is ratified, we can expect renewed Soviet and Western, especially German, domestic pressure to reduce, even eliminate, battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe with ranges below 500 kilometers. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany has stated that he has a commitment from NATO ministers that the alliance will expeditiously press for follow-on talks with Moscow on these short-range nuclear systems, most of which are deployed in the Federal

Republic. Since such a negotiation would serve Moscow's objective of moving toward a nuclear-free Europe, one could expect much more Soviet flexibility here than with respect to conventional forces. Thus NATO's enduring conventional inferiority could be matched by an ever less credible nuclear deterrent. Call it old thinking or new, this is what Moscow may have in mind. General Secretary Gorbachev can, of course, demonstrate otherwise — but not in the pages of Pravda.

The writer was U.S. ambassador to the conventional force negotiations in Vienna from 1983 until this year, and is now teaching at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



'I think we could use another couple of trucks.'

The INF Treaty Turns a Useful Spotlight on Conventional Forces

By Richard N. Haass

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The treaty eliminating land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces will probably pass the Senate when it comes up for a vote next spring. First will come a prolonged debate that will raise the question of whether the treaty has left America and its allies more vulnerable in Europe. As a result, the treaty's most significant contribution may not be the nuclear arms it eliminates but the new phase of concern and action on conventional arms that it stimulates.

arms control success to improve the larger relationship. Agreement to regulate competition in one sphere of the relationship ought not to be confused with a mutual desire, or the ability, to regulate competition everywhere. Arms control agreements can ameliorate a particular problem in relations but cannot transform the relationship. The rivalry is not a problem that can be solved but a condition that can only be managed in parts.

Most statistical measurements show substantial NATO inferiority in tanks, artillery and active divisions. More sophisticated assessments — ones that take into account qualitative factors as well as developments in other theaters, weather, alliance cohesion and NATO-Warsaw Pact mobilization schedules — also point to significant Soviet advantages. Attention to the military balance could conceivably create support in America and Europe for increased spending on conventional forces. What is needed is real growth in defense spending of 4 to 5 percent for several years.

It is essential to determine the depth of his commitment to restructuring foreign policy, which heretofore has relied heavily on the threat or use of force. Arms control in Europe provides a perfect opening. NATO should propose that the Warsaw Pact agree to parity in tanks and artillery. Only in the context of reductions to equal levels of conventional arms should America and its allies even consider additional cuts in nuclear weapons beyond the INF treaty.

The writer, who teaches at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, is co-editor of a book on American-Soviet arms control agreements. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Human Rights: The Silence of the Free Helps the Oppressors

By Jimmy Carter

ATLANTA — The United States was one of the first nations to promote the development of international human rights law. It has to date ratified no major human rights treaty. There are only a handful of countries — South Africa is one of them — that have a poor record on this subject as its own.

revive the long-dormant Costa Rican proposal for the establishment of the office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. Such a position, modeled on the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, is needed to give this effort the institutional importance and high international visibility required for the effective performance of its functions.

suffer from human rights problems. Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are now in their 21st year of living under military occupation, deprived of political and economic rights. Some Israeli leaders are eagerly seeking a peace agreement with their neighbors that would end human rights abuses in the occupied territories; others are not so concerned about this tragedy.

Present and former world leaders should join in a solemn effort to stop the practice of torture and forced disappearances. As a first step, the United States and all other nations should ratify the UN and OAS treaties outlawing torture. International organizations of lawyers and medical doctors should commit themselves to exposing and stamping out these crimes, about which some of their fellow practitioners almost always have special knowledge.

The writer, who teaches at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, is co-editor of a book on American-Soviet arms control agreements. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Chile: Shedding 'the Torture Image'

GENERAL Augusto Pinochet is publicly committed to returning Chile to democratic rule by March 1989. [But in an interview] he made it quite plain to me that he will do everything in his power to forestall a return to any form of socialism in Chile.

Torture is still used on a massive scale by governments around the world. In South Africa, even children — many hundreds of them — have been imprisoned and tortured by a government whose cruel apartheid policies have justly earned it worldwide condemnation.

When authoritarian and totalitarian governments display signs of liberalization, as seems to be occurring with glasnost in the Soviet Union and progress toward free elections in South Korea, these trends should be encouraged by the international community.

The best assurance that fundamental personal rights will be respected is within democratic systems, where people can replace their leaders peacefully by secret ballot and where independent courts can prevent the arbitrary use of power.

The practice of forced disappearances, a euphemism for murder,

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Plan for Bulgaria

BERLIN — I have reason to believe that since yesterday [Dec. 20] an interchange of telegrams has been going on between Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, with regard to the Bulgarian question. A general officer is to be sent out to the Principality as representative of the Powers who signed the Berlin Treaty. He will be supplied with a joint commission to rule the country. A conference is to be called to settle the Bulgarian question. It is hoped that a conflict will be avoided and that relations between Russia and the two allied Empires will regain their normal character.

1937: Cash for Delivery

TOOELE, Utah — Babies, 1938 model, will be cash before delivery if Dr. J.H. Peck is their usher. The physician inserted this notice in a newspaper here: "In 1937 I delivered seventy-five babies in Tooele. I got paid for fifty of them in the most prosperous year in Tooele's history. I do not need the experience, but I do need the sleep. I will do no deliveries during 1938 that are not paid for before

1912: If the Talks Fail

PARIS — In a statement on the European situation, Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, intimated that if the peace negotiations in London between the Balkan States and Turkey were broken off, the Powers would intervene to prevent the conflict

Handwritten signature: J.P. 1/10/50

OPINION

Linkage Isn't a Bad Idea, But Don't Mix the Links

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — It seems that every American politician has his idea of linkage. In April, Sam Nunn urged that an Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty be linked to reductions in the Soviet tank force. Jack Kemp wants INF linked to rectification of Soviet violations of previous treaties. Robert Byrd advised Mikhail Gorbachev that Senate ratification of the INF treaty would be helped by a Soviet announcement of withdrawal from Afghanistan.

major non-nuclear arms issues are resolved. Until the questions of chemical and biological weapons and the imbalance of tanks and artillery on the central front in Europe have been settled, no more talk about nukes. No talk of further reducing America's strategic nuclear deterrent. And no talk of eliminating battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe. Pressure is already building in West Germany to get rid of battlefield weapons. And it is a supreme Soviet objective to encourage the denuclearization of West Germany in the hopes of neutralizing and detaching it from the Western alliance. America's price for SDI must be Soviet agreement to table all talk of further nuclear reductions.

The problem with free-for-all linkage is that, given the number of things America wants from the Soviets and the number of things they want from it, the number of possible permutations on linkage is infinite. And too much linkage yields none. The Soviets will never know which linkages America is really serious about. Instead they are likely to conclude that linkage is simply the American way of sinking, and then blaming the Soviets for sinking, reachable agreements by holding them hostage to unrelated and impossible demands.

Link regional issues with regional issues. The Soviets know they can no longer win in Afghanistan. What they have to show for their efforts is, in the words of one diplomat, "socialism in one city." They want out. The longer they wait to withdraw, the longer they bleed.

Linkage is an important tool in dealing with the Soviets, but to be effective it must be used sparingly and logically. The cardinal rule must be: Link like with like.

They want a deal. Why give it to them? Washington should say to Mr. Gorbachev: Afghanistan is your problem. You got in, you get out. You were no help to us in Vietnam and we believe in reciprocity. It is in our interest to see you leave Afghanistan by helicopter off the roof of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. We want a rout, not a settlement.

Link arms control to arms control. President Reagan is now in a position to conclude a dramatic strategic arms agreement. The distance between his Strategic Defense Initiative position and the Soviets' — whether or not to permit testing in outer space during the next seven to 10 years — is small. Moreover, the Soviet position is the same as the Senate's. It is being imposed on the administration regardless.

You want our help to prevent a rout in your backyard? Then you help us in ours. You want a settlement rather than a defeat in Afghanistan. We want a settlement rather than a defeat in Nicaragua. We will use our leverage to guarantee a nonaligned, neutral Afghanistan if you use yours to help guarantee a non-Communist Nicaragua. Our opening demand: Cut off military aid to the Sandinistas.

Time to cash in the chip. But for what? For two things. First, for a dramatic cut in Soviet land-based ballistic missiles, which pose the threat of surprise (first-strike) attack. At the Washington summit, Mr. Reagan asked for that and did not get it. In return for agreeing to live by the narrow interpretation of the ABM treaty for seven to 10 years, the United States should insist on a strict sublimit of warheads on land-based missiles.

We share the national security concerns of those at home, yet sense a broader issue at stake. Never has the moment been riper for both sides to make political capital out an admittedly limited agreement. For the climate which it fosters, as well as its arms control dimension, we feel that a swift and positive Senate response to the treaty is imperative.

Second, link the SDI/ABM concession to a new agenda for arms control, namely, no more nuclear talks until the

Leverage on human rights must be non-military and non-strategic. Trade, for example. Fortunately, the necessary law, the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, is already on the books. It needs only to be guarded against those ready to deal it away for Mr. Gorbachev's sunny smile. If the Soviets show themselves more humane to their captive populations, America will reciprocate economically. Linkage is a good idea, but only if you don't mix linkages. Don't link arms control with human rights. Or regional conflicts with trade. And don't link INF with anything. That treaty is done. The time to think about linkage is before you sign, not after.

'Seemingly Reasonable'

COLLS show that the public supports the INF treaty, so I do not expect many opponents to attack it head-on. Instead they are likely to introduce politically attractive and seemingly reasonable amendments or reservations. This might include adding controversial verification measures or making ratification contingent on the Soviet Union getting out of Afghanistan. These amendments would be offered as "improvements" to the treaty, but they could kill it.

—Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, in *The New York Times*.

Washington Post Writers Group.



When the Other Woman Wasn't a Flaw

By William vanden Heuvel

HYDE PARK, New York — Wendell Wilkie was chosen in a grassroots political revolution that took the nominating process away from the political bosses. He was an Indiana farm boy, an outspoken critic of President Franklin Roosevelt's domestic policies, an internationalist — and a Democrat until a few months before his nomination as the Republican standard-bearer.

that is your decision. I have made mine."

Mr. Wilkie, who lived in Manhattan, was a courageous and powerful personality, admired for integrity, independence and the Horatio Alger character of a career that had brought him wealth and influence. He was also a "womanizer."

I always believed that this was one of the bravado stories that emerge from campaigns. If the story was that well known, why wouldn't the Roosevelt campaign have used it to advantage? Why wouldn't some magazine or newspaper have printed such a dramatic story, if only to beat a competitor to it?

Among his principal political lieutenants was a brilliant lawyer, Bartley Crum. Many years after the 1940 Roosevelt-Wilkie race, I lunched with Mr. Crum. I was a young lawyer and an uncompromising admirer of Roosevelt. I never forgot one story Mr. Crum told.

I regarded the story as more fantasy than fact — at least, I did until reading an

admiring biography of Mr. Wilkie that was written by Steve Neal. Mr. Neal writes: "Wilkie was a ladies' man and he looked for romantic flings." Mr. Wilkie's associates linked him with a variety of women ranging from secretaries to movie stars. Gardner Cowles, publisher of *Look*, one of America's most popular magazines, and a media owner of great power, who, with Henry Luce, used his publications to promote Mr. Wilkie's career, is quoted as saying: "He was not at all discreet. I thought [his behavior with women] was careless and stupid."

Mr. Neal described the situation that occasioned Mr. Crum's reminiscence

years before. Wendell Wilkie fell in love. Irita Van Doren, the brilliant, widely admired book editor of *The New York Herald Tribune*, had divorced her husband. She met Mr. Wilkie the next year and began a friendship that was nurtured by a mutual interest in books and the history of the South. Their affection deepened into a love that never wavered and that Mr. Wilkie never denied. They essentially lived together. They traveled together. They were invited together to the homes of friends and business associates. Columnist Joseph Alsop observed, "They were very much like a married couple" — except that Mr. Wilkie was married to someone else. As his presidential aspirations became plausible, his advisers urged that Mrs. Van Doren be kept in the background.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Progress, and Gorbachev's Survival, Are Up to the Senate

The media spotlight on Senate debate of the INF accord has awakened Americans, and many observers overseas as well, to the vital importance of ratification for the continuation of constructive East-West dialogue. As American students of international relations at the London School of Economics, we wish to offer our perspective.

change as much as U.S. security does.

The Senate should play a crucial role in the American political process by ensuring that agreements negotiated by the White House are in the best interests of the people. Its review of the INF treaty must not become a "rubber stamp" exercise. But crippling amendments would do the nation and the world a great disservice.

America has consistently stated its support for arms control and disarmament. Now is the time to translate those words into action. If Richard Perle (a former student at the London School of Economics) is inclined to support the treaty, it seems surprising that stiff criticism of it persists. The Senate must approve the treaty or expect the "good-faith" initiatives of the United States, such as the zero option, to be interpreted as little more than empty rhetoric.

No utopian outcome is guaranteed by ratification. With all its imperfections, however, the INF agreement is the greatest positive stride in East-West relations in this generation.

That we must prevent. Global political progress depends on constructive ex-

Again, like SALT-2 in 1979, a historic agreement has been signed by the superpowers. But will the Senate ratify it this time? Might it not have been better to sell the INF treaty to Congress before inviting Mikhail Gorbachev for the signing festivities? And if Congress and the president were elected simultaneously, every four or five years, the United States might become governable.

J.E. BENTZON, Bergen, Norway.

In "Europe Looks Beyond U.S.-Soviet Treaty" (Nov. 27), Joseph Fichett writes about Europe's "recollections of the Sen-

ate rejection of the SALT-2 treaty." There was opposition in committee, but the full Senate never rejected the treaty. In January 1980, President Carter asked the Senate to defer consideration after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

ESKIL SVANE, Montpellier, France.

Remember the Difference

A. M. Rosenthal, in "Remember: As a Meadow Differs From a Prison Yard" (Dec. 9), speaks for the America we respect and love. People in Central and Eastern Europe, and their fellow countrymen in the West, are grateful to him and to the *International Herald Tribune* for this timely warning. Mikhail Gorbachev's strategy — which Mr. Rosenthal detects and denounces — of seeking recognition of supposed moral equivalence shows through clearly in the misinformation hidden among the lofty platitudes in his book "Perestroika."

S. GROCHOLSKI, Hamme-Mille, Belgium.

What Nordic Static?

I find John C. Ausland's comments in "After the Summit, Shultz Might Hear Nordic Static" (Dec. 9) puzzling. He states that Norwegians ought to quit being so politic — but what are they to get worked up about? That the United States viewed the sale of high technology by the Kongsberg arms firm to the Soviet Union as a serious breach? The Norwegian government is of the same mind. That former Prime Minister Kaare Willoch of Norway was denied the post

of NATO secretary-general? This does not seem like grounds for deep-set annoyance — disappointment yes.

That the United States is pre-positioning materiel in Norway to supply a marine brigade in support of Norway's defense? A touchy subject in Norway, but a move that is welcomed by the military and the government.

I find a casual relationship to be a good relationship when one of the governments must keep in mind a loud anti-NATO minority and both governments represent proud, opinionated people who would resent any type of open retreat in the face of an ally's pressure.

ERIK INGARD HODNE, Oslo.

Malaysia's Print Law

Regarding the editorial "Backward in Malaysia" (Dec. 2): It is unfortunate that *The New York Times* viewed the recent amendments to the Printing Presses and Publications Act of 1984 negatively. They are designed to safeguard Malaysia's political stability and continued economic development. While updating a number of provisions of the act, the amendments render it more effective: They spell out precisely the parameters in which various branches of government, the press and the public can operate unambiguously, and they protect the harmonious and understandability delicate fabric of the multinational society from being subjected to provocative, misleading and incorrect information.

DATUK ISMAIL AMBIA, Ambassador of Malaysia, Paris.

Mrs. Van Doren feared that Mr. Wilkie's nomination would end their relationship. The nominee assured her that they would resume once the election was over. (If he had won, would he have sought a divorce? I don't know.) Their relationship was never publicly mentioned in the campaign. Franklin Roosevelt won, but Mr. Wilkie became his ally in gaining crucial support for the policy of aiding Britain in resisting the dictators.

Wendell Wilkie's book "One World" was a powerful force in guiding the United States toward the necessity of international cooperation and the creation of the United Nations.

As the Democratic Party's morality play of 1988 unfolds with the return of Gary Hart to the campaign, the story of Wendell Wilkie reminds us of a time when there was a distinction between "public" and "private" lives.

I do not write this in support of Mr. Hart. He has many long miles to travel before those who want the Democrats to win the 1988 election should make a decision about his candidacy. But if Mr. Wilkie ran today, he would be considered fatally flawed. Unlike today's critics, his contemporaries did not assume that his relationships with women would affect his capacity to lead and govern. He remains one of the most exciting, influential Americans of this century. Any country should be careful before destroying progeny of such quality and talent.

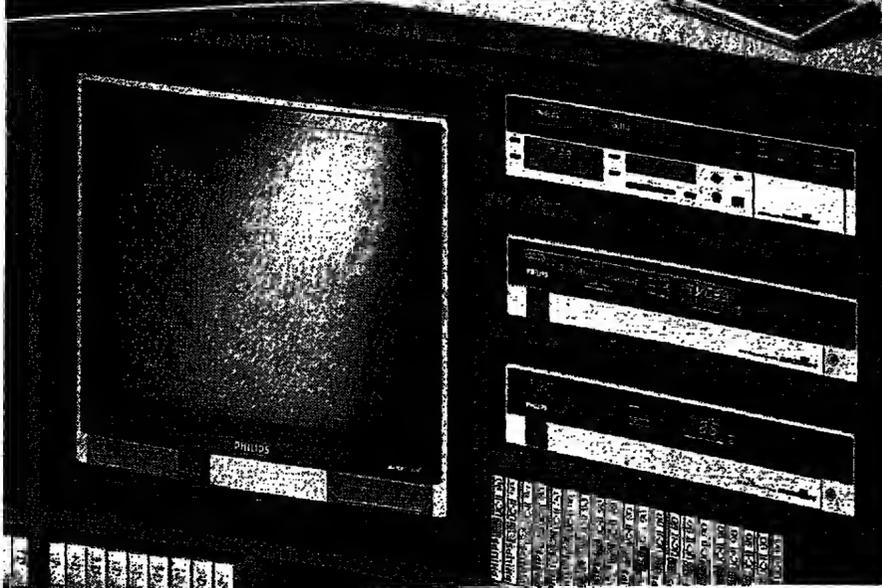
The writer, a lawyer and diplomat, is president of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

International Bond Funds: Already Past Their Prime?

By BILL SING Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Although the falling dollar has helped international bond mutual funds become shining stars since the stock market peaked in late August, some experts wonder whether these funds may soon lose their glitter. The funds — most less than a year old — invest primarily in foreign bonds, with some investing in U.S. bonds as well. As such, they can gain in any of three ways. First, they gain from interest yield on the bonds. That can range from 4.7 percent for 10-year Japanese government bonds to 14.9 percent for 5-year New Zealand government bonds. Second, they can profit from lower interest rates overseas, which boost bond prices just as lower U.S. interest rates aid domestic bonds. Third, and most important, they benefit from the rising value of foreign currencies relative to the dollar. Foreign bonds, like any item denominated in foreign currencies, gain value when those currencies rise relative to the dollar. For most of this year, all three factors have worked in favor of international bond funds. They are up 17.58 percent for the year to date through Thursday, making them the third best performing fund group after gold funds (up 36.68 percent) and option growth funds (up 30.49 percent), according to Lipper Analytical Services, a New York firm that tracks mutual funds. Since late August, when stocks peaked, international bond funds are up 8.18 percent, the only group with positive returns in that period. By contrast, international stock funds, which invest in foreign equities, are up 11.87 percent this year, as declines in stocks worldwide wiped out some of the currency-related gains. All equity funds on average are up 0.17 percent so far this year.

Whether the performance can be sustained depends largely the dollar.

Whether the funds' impressive performance can be sustained, however, depends largely on whether the dollar continues to fall. Most economists think it will, because progress on cutting the U.S. trade and budget deficits will be slow. Edward A. Taber 3d, portfolio manager of the T. Rowe Price International Bond Fund, said he would not be surprised if the dollar fell 10 to 15 percent further in the next year. Some overseas interest rates also could decline further, said Leslie J. Nambarg, manager of Massachusetts Financial International Trust-Bond Portfolio, the oldest international bond fund. Foreign central banks, he says, have become more concerned about recession than inflation. So they will be more inclined to pursue easy money policies, which drive down interest rates. Others are not so sure. Easier money may initially drive down interest rates but will eventually produce higher inflation, which in turn will push interest rates higher, argued Michael D. Hirsch, who manages mutual fund portfolios at Republic National Bank of New York. "You could have a double whammy," Mr. Hirsch said of the adverse effect of higher inflation and interest rates on international bond funds.

Some economists also disagree with conventional wisdom and contend that the dollar is poised to rally. If that happens, the key to whether the funds can continue their strong performances depends largely on how well they hedge foreign currency risks and shift their portfolios into dollar-denominated bonds. For example, when the dollar rallied in late spring and summer this year, the T. Rowe Price fund shifted into dollar-denominated bonds, as well as into bonds denominated in currencies that also do well when the dollar is rallying, such as the Spanish peseta and the Italian lira, Mr. Taber said. Accordingly, the fund maintained its strong returns, he said. Accordingly, many experts say prudent investors should only put a fraction of their money into international bond funds — say, no more than 5 percent or 10 percent.

For 2 Oil Foes, the \$3 Billion Question

Pennzoil Could Use Prize To Invest, Triple Reserves

By Thomas C. Hayes New York Times Service DALLAS — Now that a long-sought settlement plan with Texaco Inc. has been filed, J. Hugh Liedtke stands at the twilight of a remarkable career facing a challenge that most industrialists only dream of: what to do with \$3 billion. Mr. Liedtke, 65, took control of Pennzoil Co. in 1962. He has been its only chairman and chief executive since dissident directors of Pennzoil's forerunner, South Penn Co., named him to the posts at age 39. The leader of the dissident group was J. Paul Getty. Known for inventive financing and for recruiting a team of capable managers, Mr. Liedtke has built a company so consistently profitable that an investment of \$1,000 in Pennzoil 25 years ago would be worth more than \$120,000 today. Six companies that he has headed or created are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In a brief telephone interview Sunday from his secluded home west of downtown Houston, where Pennzoil is based, Mr. Liedtke said he probably would step down as chief executive at Pennzoil's annual meeting next spring, if the payment from Texaco arrived on schedule. He said he is intended to remain as chairman. Mr. Liedtke declined to discuss the dramatic negotiations that led to the settlement, which he signed early Saturday in New York and which was filed Monday. "The damn thing, I think, is done," he said. "We plan to support the plan. The difficulties are behind us, and there is on use in bargaining on them." The agreement calls for Pennzoil to pay \$3 billion in cash to Texaco in lieu of the \$10.3 billion it owed as a result of a court judgment. It also requires Texaco to pay \$2.5 billion to the rest of its creditors, which represents payment in full. Mr. Liedtke has a wide range of options. He could park the \$2 billion in Treasury bills, eliminate debt, pay a one-time dividend of at least \$40 a share, or perhaps triple Pennzoil's oil and gas reserves through acquisitions. Two years ago, Mr. Liedtke said he would take some steps in each of those directions to make Pennzoil "a major factor in the oil business." That was on Dec. 11, 1985, the day after a former divorce lawyer, Judge Solomon B. Casse Jr. of a state district court in Houston, upheld a jury's

Major Players in the Texaco Case

Grid of portraits and names of major players in the Texaco case, including James W. Kinneer, Alfred C. DeCrane Jr., David Boies, John K. McKeelley, J. Hugh Liedtke, and Solomon Casse.

Texaco Must Sell Assets, Find Oil, Fight Takeovers

By Richard W. Stevenson New York Times Service NEW YORK — Texaco Inc. has survived one of the fiercest, most unpredictable and costly legal battles in history, but its problems are by no means over. Indeed, when it emerges from bankruptcy proceedings next year, Texaco will be forced to address fundamental business issues that were shunted aside during the four-year legal dispute with Pennzoil Co. And Texaco may continue to labor under the possibility of a hostile takeover that could do what the Pennzoil litigation did not: break up the company. Texaco is still plagued, as it was before its 1984 acquisition of Getty Oil Co., triggered the Pennzoil litigation, by rapidly depleting oil reserves. It has what analysts call one of the industry's worst records at finding new oil, and low-margin marketing and refining operations. Texaco acknowledged that a major restructuring is in order once its reorganization under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws is complete, probably in the spring. In its statement announcing the settlement with Pennzoil on Saturday, Texaco said it would work with its investment adviser, Morgan Stanley & Co., to take steps to improve the company and increase its stock price. In a telephone interview Sunday, James W. Kinneer, Texaco's chief executive, said the company would undertake a financial re-

BA, in New Bid, Wins Control Of Caledonian

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — British Airways PLC said Monday that it had gained control of British Caledonian Group PLC through a sweetened £250 million (\$456.5 million) offer, ending a six-month quest to swallow its rival. The SAS bid had faced opposition from politicians who opposed the notion of the airline or its route licenses falling into foreign hands. Analysts said that BA's improved offer proved irresistible to investors in industry because it provided the consortium with a solid cash exit from its troubled holding. Under guidelines set by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, investors in industry would have had to maintain a substantial interest in Caledonian exceeding the SAS holding. British Airways shares closed 4 pence higher at 164 pence on the London Stock Exchange on Monday.

Arco Increases Its Holding in Britoil to 14.7%

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield Co. said Monday that it had raised its stake in Britoil PLC to 14.7 percent from the 7.7 percent holding reported on Dec. 11. Arco has said it plans to purchase Britoil shares to bring its holding in the company to 29.9 percent and will ultimately increase the holding to 49.9 percent by transferring assets to the British company for stock. British Petroleum Co. a £2.27 billion (\$4.15 billion) offer for Britoil, said then that it already had a 29.9 percent stake. The BP move came despite a special share held by the British government that allows it to prevent any bidder from gaining control of Britoil's board. Britoil shares jumped 24 pence to 426 pence on the London Stock Exchange, with dealers speculating that BP was buying shares.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, etc.

As Political Fears Grow, Hong Kong's Brain Drain Turns Into a Flood

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune HONG KONG — It has been a tough six months for David Stocker, area manager for Hong Kong and China at Monsanto Far East Ltd., a subsidiary of the U.S. chemical giant. The difficulties started in July, when one of Mr. Stocker's 20 marketing professionals resigned to emigrate. Since then the drain of management talent has been steady, a casualty of the increasing political jitters afflicting Hong Kong's executive class. Monsanto has lost 3 of its 10-member sales staff since midyear, a quarter of its 16 top executives, all Hong Kong citizens, have left both the company and the colony. At this point, Monsanto Far East is in a crisis-management phase, Mr. Stocker said recently. Among other things, he has doubled his time on the road in recent months, since there are too few executives left sufficiently experienced to do the traveling. "From the point of view of doing new business, it's been very disruptive," Mr. Stocker said. "What goes by the board first is market development, and on that score we've just lost a year."

U.K. Police, FBI Investigate Loan Firm Over Fees

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — British police and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation are investigating scores of complaints that a group claiming to be an international investment bank may have defrauded would-be investors out of millions of dollars by requiring advance payment for loans that never materialized. According to police and several complainants, the company — Seaworld Investments Ltd., which also operates as Union Trust Co. — offered to find financing for multi-million dollar projects, subject to applicants first paying an up-front credit processing fee of \$5,000 (\$9,130 at current exchange rates) and then paying a commitment fee equal to one-half percent of the value of the loan. Such terms are not unusual in brokered loan arrangements, where a broker, or "finder," acts on a paid basis to find financing for a client's project. According to police and several complainants, Union Trust, however, clients of Seaworld and its apparent successor, Union Trust, were charged both the credit fee and the loan-commitment fee without getting any loans. The advanced fees paid may have totaled

in the millions of dollars, they said. Until earlier this year, Seaworld was based in Taiwan, but has since moved to Manila under the name Union Trust. The company states in its brochures that it is registered in Hong Kong and owned by a Luxembourg group, Premier International Société Anonyme. British police say they questioned an individual in London suspected of being one of the firm's principals. The man, Bruce Picken, a 39-year-old Canadian, was held following a raid on his West End office in London on Oct. 9. No charges were brought, but Mr. Picken is due to reappear for questioning at Metropolitan Police Fraud Squad headquarters in the new year. A second Canadian businessman, Harold D. Linden, 61, is being sought for questioning, London police said. Mr. Linden was elsewhere during a raid on his London office on Oct. 9. In the United States, the FBI confirmed that Seaworld operations in Los Angeles and Las Vegas, Nevada are under investigation for possible mail-fraud. Sergeant Nigel Lane, the detective leading the investigation by Britain's Metropolitan Police

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits, key money rates, and U.S. money market funds.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds including Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and Tolerate Interest Rate Index.

Gold

Table of gold prices for various locations including Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, etc.

The Value Line brings you HARD FACTS ON 1700 AMERICAN STOCKS

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 100 High Low Close Chg.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Amgen, Amgen, etc.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Dec. 21

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT) 2000 bushels per 100 lbs.

CORN (CBOT) 5000 bushels per 100 lbs.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 lbs. per 100 lbs.

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 4000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

POUR BELLIES (CME) 4000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

MOOSE (CME) 4000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

50,000 Australian Dollars

12,500 British Pounds

62,500 West German Marks

425,000 Japanese Yen

62,500 Swiss Francs

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

Food

Dec. 21

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

COFFEE (NYMEX) 36,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

SOYBEAN OIL (NYMEX) 42,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

COCOA (NYMEX) 10,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

ORANGE JUICE (NYMEX) 15,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

ALUMINUM (COMEX) 20,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

SILVER (COMEX) 50,000 lbs. per 100 lbs.

PLATINUM (NYMEX) 500 lbs. per 100 lbs.

PALLADIUM (NYMEX) 500 lbs. per 100 lbs.

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

1000 yen

EURODOLLARS (IMM)

Dec. 21

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

3 Months

6 Months

9 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

12 Months

Seoul to Reduce Tariffs To Ease Trade Friction

SEOUL — South Korea plans to cut tariffs next month on 194 products from the United States and other countries to help reduce its growing trade surplus and head off trade friction, government officials said Monday.

JAL's Public Offering Of Shares Is Sold Out

TOKYO — The offering of 48.1 million Japan Air Lines Co. shares sold out during last week's public sale, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

London Metals

Table of London Metals data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options data including Bid, Ask, and Volume.

Large advertisement for Republic Clearing Corporation and other financial services, including 'New Pace' and 'REPUBLIC CLEARING CORPORATION'.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists various stocks like AMEX, AMF, AMT, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGZ, AIGAA, AIGAB, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAC, AIGAD, AIGAE, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAF, AIGAG, AIGA, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAI, AIGAJ, AIGAK, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAL, AIGAM, AIGAN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAO, AIGAP, AIGAQ, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAR, AIGAS, AIGAT, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAU, AIGAV, AIGAW, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGAX, AIGAY, AIGAZ, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBA, AIGBB, AIGBC, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBD, AIGBE, AIGBF, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBG, AIGBH, AIGBI, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBJ, AIGBK, AIGBL, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBM, AIGBN, AIGBO, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBP, AIGBQ, AIGBR, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBS, AIGBT, AIGBU, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBV, AIGBW, AIGBX, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGBY, AIGBZ, AIGCA, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCB, AIGCC, AIGCD, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCE, AIGCF, AIGCG, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCH, AIGCI, AIGCJ, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCK, AIGCL, AIGCM, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCN, AIGCO, AIGCP, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCQ, AIGCR, AIGCS, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCT, AIGCU, AIGCV, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCW, AIGCX, AIGCY, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGCZ, AIGDA, AIGDB, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGDD, AIGDE, AIGDF, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGDG, AIGDH, AIGDI, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGDJ, AIGDK, AIGDL, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGDM, AIGDN, AIGDO, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, % High/Low, Close, Chg. Over. Lists stocks like AIGDP, AIGDQ, AIGDR, etc.

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Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Includes notes from various banks and institutions.

Dollars

Table listing dollar-denominated securities with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Mark-denominated securities with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including 'Dollar Lower D', 'EXPORT: U.S. Fin', and 'Monday's OTC Prices'.

SPORTS

Rice Sets 2 Receiving Marks as 49ers Win

The Associated Press SAN FRANCISCO — On the crucial catch, Jerry Rice left his defender sitting, literally. It was a fitting demonstration of the San Francisco receiver's season-long superiority.



Jerry Rice of the 49ers clutching the ball after his record-setting touchdown catch.

NFL ROUNDUP

bit clearer, as Denver won a place in the postseason round and Buffalo and the New York Jets dropped from contention. Still, five of the 10 playoff berths are up for grabs heading into the final week of the regular season.

For Rice, his 19th touchdown reception of the season, in the third period, broke NFL marks for most TD catches in a season and for most consecutive regular season games — 12 — with a scoring reception.

The Falcons cornerback, Bobby Butler, fell down on the play when Rice faked going to the corner, then cut back toward the middle of the end zone. Butler got up quickly but Rice cut back to the outside and leaped to catch a hard 20-yard spiral from Steve Young. The play gave the 49ers a 14-0 lead.

"The grass was slippery," said Butler. "My feet came out from under me. I tried to balance but couldn't. The turf was thin. I saw Rice take off and thought, 'That's it.'"

Miami's Mark Clayton had held the record for touchdown catches in a season, with 16 in 1984. Elroy Hirsch of the Los Angeles Rams (1950-51) and Buddy Dial of the Pittsburgh Steelers (1959-60) caught touchdown passes in 11 consecutive games.

Rice made his 20th touchdown catch of the year in the fourth quarter on Young's 1-yard pass. Rice's first TD came on a 5-yard run, an end-around, in the second period.

The 49ers go into the final week of the regular season with the league's best record, 12-2, but with just a one-game lead over the New Orleans Saints, 11-3, in the West division of the National Football Conference.

Both have clinched postseason spots, as have Chicago and Washington, Minnesota, St. Louis and the Los Angeles Rams are fighting for the other NFC playoff berth.

Over in the American Football Conference, the playoff picture is more confused.

The Indianapolis Colts, 8-6, clinched their first winning season in a decade by beating San Diego. Indianapolis can win the AFC East and move into the playoffs by beating Tampa Bay next weekend.

Miami's victory over Washington on Sunday night, moved the Dolphins into a first-place tie with the Colts. But Indianapolis holds the tiebreaker edge, so Miami can win the division only if the Colts lose and the Dolphins beat New England next Monday night. If Colts and Dolphins both win, Miami could gain a wild-card berth if Pittsburgh, Houston and San Diego lose.

New England and Buffalo share second place in the AFC East at 7-7 and could end up in a three- or four-way tie for first place if they win next week. The Patriots would win the division if that occurs, but the Bills would lose out under the NFL's tiebreaker rules.

Denver, which beat Kansas City Saturday 24-9, clinched at least a wild-card berth if Pittsburgh and San Diego lost Sunday.

If the Broncos beat the Chargers next week, they will win the AFC West and clinch the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs. If the Broncos lose and Seattle beats Kansas City, however, the Seahawks will win the division.

Cleveland is alone in first in the AFC Central after a victory over the Los Angeles Raiders. The Browns, 9-5, can win the division with a victory or tie at Pittsburgh next Saturday. Pittsburgh and Houston, both 8-6 after the Oilers'

loss, remain in the AFC Central. The Oilers' loss to the Steelers, remain in playoff contention.

Colts 20, Chargers 7: In San Diego, Jack Trudeau threw a touchdown pass, Eric Dickerson ran for 115 yards and the Indianapolis defense registered five quarterback sacks and three interceptions.

Dolphins 21, Redskins 21: In Miami, Dan Marino's 6-yard touchdown pass to Mark Duper, their third TD connection of the night, beat Washington.

Browns 24, Raiders 17: In Los Angeles, Bertie Kolar passed for 294 yards and two touchdowns to lead Cleveland. Kolar completed 21 of his 32 passes with one interception.

Eagles 38, Jets 27: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Randall Cunningham completed 19 of 31 passes for 280 yards and three touchdowns, two to Mike Quick, as Philadelphia defeated New York.

Cardinals 31, Buccaneers 14: In Tampa, Florida, Neil Lomax threw touchdown passes to three different receivers for St. Louis.

East Germany, Hungary to Send Teams to Seoul

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Hungary and East Germany became on Monday the first Soviet bloc nations to announce participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, boosting prospects that the Games would be attended by the leading sports nations of East and West for the first time in 12 years.

Both formally accepted the International Olympic Committee's invitations well ahead of the deadline, raising to 115 the number of IOC national member committees officially entered in the Games. Total membership of the International Olympic Committee is 167.

The Soviet bloc countries' participation had been in doubt ever since North Korea said it might call for a Soviet-led boycott unless it was allowed to co-host a sufficient number of events. The Communist countries do not have diplomatic relations with South Korea.

The 1980 Games at Moscow were marred by a U.S.-led boycott of several Western nations, reacting to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In evident reprisal, all Soviet bloc nations except Romania stayed away from the 1984 Los Angeles Games, citing concern for security of their athletes.

Twenty-nine African states boycotted the Summer Games at Montreal in 1976 to protest a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa.

The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania have yet to announce acceptance of the invitations to compete at Seoul.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi Gerasimov, said last week that the IOC would receive Moscow's answer near the Jan. 17 deadline. But sports officials seemed confident that there would not be another boycott.

"I am certain now that all East European countries will be in Seoul," Willi Daume, president of West Germany's National Olympic Committee and IOC vice president, said in West Germany after the announcements by Hungary and East Germany, an international sports power.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and the body's spokeswoman, Michèle Verdier, had left Lausanne for the Christmas holiday when word was received from Budapest and Berlin.

The announcements by the Olympic committees of Hungary and East Germany had similarly phrased lines about North Korea's role, suggesting consultation among the Soviet bloc countries.

The Hungarian body said it "supports any efforts" aimed at having the Games staged jointly by South and North Korea "in a way acceptable to both."

The East Germans said they would "continue to support IOC efforts to have the Games staged in both parts of Korea." The East German statement also said acceptance was contributing "to unity of the Olympic movement, to the understanding between peoples and to world peace."

The International Olympic Committee is waiting for North Korea to respond to its latest sharing proposals made during the final round of the IOC-sponsored talks attended by representatives of South and North Korean national committees at Lausanne in June.

North Korea has been offered the archery and table tennis events, women's volleyball and part of cycling and soccer.



FAREWELL — The Bears' Walter Payton in his last regular season appearance at Chicago's Soldier Field. Payton, 34, will stop playing after this season, his 13th with the Bears, who retired his No. 34 on Sunday.

Trade, Ultimatum Recreate a Runner

For Rams' Charles White, Drug Arrest, Dickerson Deal Made All the Difference

By John Horn

ANAHEIM, California — The fingernail on Charles White's right index finger is rubble, and the wound says something about White's repeated collisions with the helmets of would-be tacklers. The faint scar on White's left wrist speaks, too, of another confrontation, but this one with police handcuffs, from White's summer arrest.

The remnants of the two injuries are emblematic of the remarkable fortunes and misfortunes that have visited the Los Angeles Rams running back this season, and they illustrate how White's career, if not his life, has been salvaged from the nadir.

That low point was on Aug. 21, when the police found White wandering alone through a field in the suburbs of Orange County, California, holding a trash-can lid for "protection," and screaming incoherently after a relapse into cocaine abuse. Just four months later, however, a sober White leads the National Football League in rushing with 1,213 yards, and "for the first time in his eight years" as a professional, White is justifying his selection as the 1978 Heisman Trophy winner and as a 1980 first-round draft pick of the Cleveland Browns.

Although White, 29, must still submit to a daily urine test for drug use, he is also enrolled in a drug treatment program, it is his behavior on the field nowadays that is drawing closer inspection. Entering Monday night's game against the Dallas Cowboys, White had notched five consecutive games with 100 yards rushing, all of which the Rams have won. White may well exceed in this season alone his total rushing yardage, 1,378, for his six previous active seasons.

It is as unlikely a turnaround as any, considering the recurrent drug use (dating back to 1982) and White's mediocrity at Cleveland. What, then, changed the calamitous course?

White points to two specific incidents: the October trade of Eric Dickerson from the Rams to the Indianapolis Colts, giving White a starting role, and the drug arrest, giving him an ultimatum.

"There are some things that come up in your life that you have to be willing to learn from, and to make adjustments," White said last week. "I would guess that all of the things that have happened to me have happened for a reason. Maybe God just said: 'I'm tired of you doing this. I want you to be something other than what you are doing.' And boom!"

When he was arrested last summer, White was charged with being under the influence of a controlled substance. On the day before Dickerson was traded, White agreed to go into the treatment program, and if he completes it successfully, the charges will be dropped.

Up to now, White has never really been able to match his gifts as an athlete with any clear degree of self-control. "Charlie had problems, all kinds of problems, in college," said John Robinson, the Rams' coach, who also coached White for four years at the University of Southern California. "You had to have your finger on him all the time. He was not going to classes, and so on."

At Cleveland, he went through a cocaine treatment program in the summer of 1982 that, apparently, was not entirely successful.

"I had to take on a lot of responsibility when I was younger, playing, I mean, at USC," White said. "And I didn't pan out to be the type of person who could do that."

But he could run. At USC, White rushed for 5,598 yards (third best in National Collegiate Athletic Association history), gaining more than 100 yards 30 times and averaging 214 yards in the last six games his senior year. Yet as soon as he arrived as a rookie in Cleveland, the 5-foot-10, 195-pound (1.8-meter, 88-kilogram) White played like a flop. "To this day, I don't know why they drafted me," White said. "They were a passing team, and when they did run the ball, they gave it to Mike Pruitt."

White gained only 62 yards rushing in 13 Browns games in 1984. When he was finally placed on waivers after that season, only the Rams' Robinson had the courage to gamble, signing White as a free agent.

"If you had voted amongst a group of coaches that Robinson for White's value would have yawned or said it was a payback from Robinson for White's playing for him at USC," said Bruce Snyder, once the Rams' offensive backfield coach and now the head coach at the University of California-Berkeley. "White's skill certainly did not manifest itself right away. You could tell he hadn't been playing much."

Robinson said, "I think his skills had slipped. He just wasn't able to make the moves. I think there was a loss of confidence."

Given an opportunity to play in two games when Dickerson sat out in a 1985 contract dispute, White rushed for two touchdowns and more than 220 yards. But he did little the rest of that season or in 1986.

This season, soon after his arrest, White decided, in an act of self-rehabilitation, to cross the NFL Players Association picket line and play for the Rams' replacement team. "I was spending too much time outside of football," White said. "And, as you know, idle time is the devil's workshop."

White rushed for 339 yards in three strike games. As soon as Dickerson left to win this year, White not only replaced him, but surpassed him, and now has a large lead over him in the rushing race, which even Robinson admits he finds startling. But it is not as though White imitates his predecessor. Where Dickerson coolly steers around White imitates his predecessor. Where Dickerson coolly steers around opposing players, White brazenly meets them head-on.

Youth, Depth Promise Long Life for Sweden's Tennis Dynasty

total of 10 players aged 26 or under in the world's top 40.

It is a remarkable statistic that Sweden won seven different players in the 1987 Davis Cup competition — the triumphant final quartet plus Carlsson, Mikael Pernfors and Jan Gunnarsson.

In 1988, Ulf Stenlund, 20; Jonas Svensson, 21, and Peter Lundgren, 22, will also be challenging for places on the squad.

Not unnaturally, as in any large group of young athletes, tensions do arise. Wilander, Olsson's on-court lieutenant, paid tribute to the captain when he admitted: "He's the one who makes sure we all remain friends."

But while Edberg publicly backed Olsson's decision not to risk him because of a sprained ankle, words were exchanged in private and the double Australian Open champion was far from happy with his role as spectator.

Edberg, however, had been the hero of the semifinal victory over Spain in Barcelona and Wilander was at pains to include him. "The Davis Cup wasn't just about beating India, we'd played three tough earlier matches against Italy, France and Spain so it wasn't just those who actually played, who deserve credit," said Wilander, who has won two French and two Australian Open titles.

Though the present crop of Swedes looks good for another 10 years at the top should they decide to remain in tennis that long, there are genuine fears Sweden's reign may not last until the year 2000.

"I think the Wilander-Edberg generation may be the end," said Bjorn Hellberg, Sweden's best known tennis commentator.

"Our organization means we should always produce a quantity of talent, but I'm not sure about the quality," Hellberg said.

Sweden's tennis dynasty is led by Mats Wilander, 23, and Stefan Edberg, 22; Sweden has 10 players 26 years old or under ranked in the world's top 40.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S. Yachtsmen Get Australia Apology

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The American team threatened to withdraw Monday from the Southern Cross Cup yachting series, but decided to remain after the Australian organizers apologized in a sail dispute.

The three-yacht U.S. team had announced it was going home after the organizers protest committee penalized one yacht, Slidewinder, for a sail measurement discrepancy. American officials, noting that only the stamping of the sails was incorrect, said they were incensed by infereferences that they had deliberately set out to break cup regulations.

Arthur Cooley, commodore of the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia, said an allegation of cheating was intended by a club officer's remarks at the protest meeting on Sunday. "The club apologizes to the members of the United States team for any damage that may have arisen," he said.

The protest committee had found Slidewinder guilty of having an incorrect stamp on its sails when they were measured after the second race of the series on Thursday. The boat was penalized 10 percent of the points it gained in that race. The penalty demoted it to sixth place.

After Saturday's third race, the United States was fifth in the series, well behind Australia, the leader. The fourth race in the five-race series, postponed on Monday because of the controversy, will be held Tuesday.

Evans Sets Women's Swimming Mark

ORLANDO, Florida (Reuters) — Janet Evans of the United States broke the longest-standing world record in swimming on Sunday when she clocked 4 minutes, 54.5 seconds in the women's 400-meter freestyle. The 16-year-old Evans, competing in the U.S. Open long course meet, bettered the 4:06.28 set Aug. 24, 1978, by Australian's Tracey Wickham.

Japan MVP Punished for Gambling

TOKYO (AP) — The Japan Series champion Seibu Lions said Monday that they would ban Osamu Higashio, the pitcher who was the Pacific League's most valuable player this year, from appearing in baseball games for six months as punishment for gambling at mah-jongg.

Yasuyuki Sakai, general manager of Seibu Lions Inc., said the 18-year veteran's annual pay would be cut by 25 million yen (\$197,000) from its 1987 level. That would mean Higashio's pay in 1988 would be around 75 million yen. He cannot play until June 20. The season starts April 8.

Tejano Wins Hollywood Futurity

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — Tejano scored a 2 1/2-length victory over Purdue King in the \$1 million Hollywood Futurity on Sunday to become the richest 2-year-old thoroughbred in turf history.

SCOREBOARD

National Football League Standings

Table with columns for American Conference and National Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and points.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for American Conference and National Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and points.

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and points.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams, wins, losses, and points.

U.S. College Results

Table with columns for Football, Basketball, and Soccer, listing teams and scores.

Transition

BASEBALL — Agreed to terms with Dwight Evans, outfielder-first baseman, on a two-year contract and signed Salomon Infelidero and Guy Hoffman, pitcher, on one-year contracts.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed David Palmer, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Bob Thornhill, forward-catcher, to a one-year contract.

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European Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Table with columns for teams and goals scored.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

ART BUCHWALD Stick to His Private Life

WASHINGTON — I hope he doesn't mind my saying so, but I think Gary Hart is campaigning the wrong way. By insisting on discussing the issues and not his private life, he is losing votes and alienating the majority of the country.

If he is serious about coming back this is what he should be saying when he holds an impromptu press conference on a cold and windy street corner in New Hampshire.



Buchwald

"Senator Hart, can you give us some idea how you would solve the problem of the worst budget deficit in history?"

"I will not discuss public issues publicly. The country's deficit happens to be a private matter between myself and my wife. Why don't you ask me serious questions about Donna Rice?"

"Gary, don't you think it's your duty as a candidate to reveal what you intend to do about the Star Wars program which will cost the nation billions of dollars?"

"It's nobody's business what I plan to do about SDI. I will answer your questions about Bimini and Miami, but don't try to get me to tell you about my defense strategies. It has nothing to do with why I am in New Hampshire."

"Mr. Hart, don't you believe the public has a right to know where you stand on Social Security?"

"No, I am prepared to answer any questions you have on my platforming, but my thoughts as to how I feel about Social Security will remain in my bedroom."

"Does that include day care centers, Mr. Hart?"

"I don't have to answer that question. But I will answer anything you want to ask me about my trip to Las Vegas."

"Could we talk about where you see America going?"

"When you ask me that I only become angry and defiant. Why are you all so obsessed with political trivia? The only thing the voters are interested in is what a man does in his personal life."

If you follow this script, Gary, they can't lay a finger on you.

...talking about your position vis-à-vis farm subsidies. Are we to assume that you will back farm subsidies if you become president?"

"I never said I would back farm subsidies. This is something the media made up. My family is furious with the innuendoes you people have printed that I favor more acreage for soybeans than I do for alfalfa. Everyone makes mistakes and I have admitted mine. Now I'll be happy to take questions as to where Donna Rice slept when she came to Washington."

"Senator, I think you're trying to change the subject. We as responsible newspaper people, want to know if you will ask for a new tariff on pig iron and steel to stop the flooding of foreign metal to these shores."

"I do not have to answer that question. Why don't you ask if there were any other women in my life besides you-know-who?"

"With all due respect, Senator, that is not news. Our job is to inquire about your attitude toward improving relations between the United States and Norway."

"There you go again. How would you like it if someone asked you if you had had relations with Norway? I've got to get my campaign on the track again, and you people refuse to let me do it. If you really want to be fair, why don't you print pictures of me on the Monkey Business? I'll tell you why — because it would ruin the one story you all have on your minds, which is politics."

"How can we find out where you stand on the issues if you insist they are private matters?"

"Follow me around. If anybody wants to put a tail on me, go ahead, but they will be very bored."

"Does that include day care centers, Mr. Hart?"

"I don't have to answer that question. But I will answer anything you want to ask me about my trip to Las Vegas."

"Could we talk about where you see America going?"

"When you ask me that I only become angry and defiant. Why are you all so obsessed with political trivia? The only thing the voters are interested in is what a man does in his personal life."

If you follow this script, Gary, they can't lay a finger on you.

The 'Posthumous' Lévi-Strauss

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — André Malraux is dead. Jean-Paul Sartre is dead. Raymond Aron is dead. The age of France's intellectual giants is past, and it is now customary to bemoan the decline of culture and even thought in France, to rail at the tardy ascendancy of television and the transformation of writers into entertainers.

Yet if one climbs a narrow staircase in the Collège de France, near the Pantheon on the Left Bank, one can encounter the last untested giant of French letters. Alert and nimble at 79, Claude Lévi-Strauss jests that he is toiling at his "posthumous works."

Lévi-Strauss fashioned a theoretical and empirical oeuvre that decoded the myths of so-called primitive peoples as attempts to explain existence; penned a literary and anthropological classic, "Tristes Tropiques," and, uncharacteristically, godfathered the movement known as structuralism, the search for underlying patterns of thought in all forms of human activity.

In the complexities of this century, he has become a symbol of a single thinker's ability to explain "all the great problems," and has watched the political vision of his old rival Sartre fall apart in a few years after his death. "One does not try to be a giant," said the courtly Lévi-Strauss, who speaks in cadences of precision while a smile plays on his owlish countenance. "One tries to be a good artisan."

He does not particularly like this century, and says he would have preferred to live in the 19th century, "when someone like Victor Hugo could imagine applying his reflection to all the problems of humanity — something that has become an unrealizable dream and a folly." But his researches into vanishing cultures like those of the Indians of Brazil and the United States have made him doubtful about the 19th century's most beloved idea: progress.

"I believe one has to abandon the idea of global, massive progress that is valid for all societies," he said. "I think one can speak of progress with a little 'p,' and in the plural. In certain epochs, in certain places of the earth, certain progress has occurred, which have probably been paid for by regression in other domains."

This is a long trajectory from the young socialist militant who in the late 1930s thought he would become a political theorist. In 1941, belatedly realizing that being Jewish put him at risk in Hitler's Europe, Lévi-Strauss fled Vichy France and found refuge in New York with other exiled European intellectuals.

"It was completely decisive, the most fruitful period of my life," he said, recalling his encounters with American ethnologists, long hours logged at the New York Public Library and a little rented room in Manhattan. "Ev-



Claude Lévi-Strauss at 1979 meeting of the Académie Française.

erything I know I learned in the United States. And I adore New York, a superb city."

He had several job offers that would have permitted him to stay in the United States, but felt an irresistible tug back to France. "I belong to the Old World," he said with an apologetic sigh. "I can't help it. I feel it very profoundly."

The Old World today looks less robust to him, menaced somewhat in the same manner as the fragile Indian tribes that he studied in Brazil a half century ago.

"I have the concern insofar as I mix in practical things, which is very little, to defend a certain number of values which are those of my society and which I consider to be threatened. They are threatened by the Soviet Union, by Islamic fundamentalism and by the demographic growth of the Third World."

Western industrial nations, he argued, do not have the kinds of all-embracing myths common to primitive peoples, but popular-

ized versions of history partly fill the void left by the withering of religious faith.

"I think that a society cannot live without a certain number of irrational beliefs. They are protected from criticism and analysis because they are irrational."

Lévi-Strauss speculated that the very complexity of the late 20th century contributed to a "slowing down" of intellectual activity in France. But he said no society was capable of being "exceptionally productive or original in a permanent fashion."

"All over in the world," he mused, "one is seeking more than one is finding."

He called the exaggerated claims made for structuralism a distortion of ideas he once applied to linguistics.

"I believe that French society, and especially Parisian, is gluttonous," he said, "and that every five years or so it needs to stuff something new in its mouth. And so five years ago it was structuralism, and now it is something else."

"I practically don't dare use the word 'structuralism' anymore since it has been so badly deformed. I am certainly not the father of structuralism."

This refusal to be a prophet, a guru, another Sartre, is one of Lévi-Strauss' most salient traits in a France that bickers for what are called master thinkers. Pierre Bourdieu, a sociologist at the Collège de France, noted that "one of his effects has been to change the nature of the French intellectual, to propose something more modest."

When Lévi-Strauss was elected to the Académie Française in 1973, there was an outcry of protest among colleagues and students, who accused him of selling out to the establishment. But in his maiden speech to the academy, the anthropologist reminded them that just as they respected the customs of primitive peoples so, too, they should respect those of France.

What does it mean to be a Jew in France today? The question stopped him, and a long pause ensued. "It means that one belongs to a certain intellectual climate," he finally answered. "And one knows that one runs the risk of being disputed for that reason. But I feel myself to be so profoundly French that I don't think about it willingly or clearly."

His visitor ventured that after Hitler it must mean something more than that, but he answered that he felt simply that he belonged "to a fraction of humanity on which a kind of enormous catastrophe has fallen" — but not different from another fraction of humanity that could be ravaged by a natural disaster.

History for Lévi-Strauss is whimsical and unpredictable, "progress" is uneven at best and certainly relative, and there is no God. His interlocutor suggested that this was a pessimistic vision.

"I would say that is completely indifferent to me," he answered with a gentle smile. "I try to understand. I am not a moralist at all."

It's Boy for Mia, Woody

Woody Allen and Mia Farrow, his longtime companion and a leading lady, are the parents of a 9-pound baby boy named Satchel, the New York Daily News reported. The baby, born in New York Saturday, was delivered by Caesarean section, the News said. Satchel is the first child for Allen, 52, who is the legal father of two of Farrow's five adopted children. Farrow, 42, has four children of her own.

Shirley Williams, 57, president and one of the founders of Britain's Social Democratic Party, and Richard Neustadt, 66, a Harvard University political scientist and former U.S. presidential adviser, married Saturday to Old Hall Green, England, sealing what he called a "trans-Atlantic yuppie relationship." It is the second marriage for both.

The French rock singer Johnny Hallyday, 44, announced plans to marry the journalist Gisele Galante, the daughter of the American film star Olivia de Havilland. It will be the singer's second marriage and Galante's first. With his first wife, Sylvie Vartan, Hallyday had a son, David, who is now a film actor in Hollywood. Hallyday also has a young daughter by the actress Nathalie Baye.

A British pilot forced to make an emergency landing on a road in southern Jordan while trying to fly a microlight plane from Britain to Australia met King Hussein on Sunday. A palace spokesman said Brian Milton told the king and his son Prince Abdullah about his bid to fly the 150-kilogram (330-pound) Dalety Flier from London to Darwin in 30 days. Milton said his plane, which arrived in Amman on Sunday, developed engine trouble an hour after leaving the Red Sea port of Aqaba on Saturday because of a refueling error. The engines began sputtering and his heart was thumping," he said. "I spotted a road, circled lower and lower, and landed after waiting for a truck to pass." A Jordanian maintenance crew and medical teams flew to his rescue in military helicopters from Amman. Milton, a former journalist and hang-glider instructor from Bristol, led London's oew Docklands airport on Dec. 7 to fly to Australia in 30 days.

Dame Peggy Ashcroft, who was an Oscar for the movie "A Passage to India" and will be 89 Tuesday, was honored Sunday by friends and fellow actors. "Peggy will be remembered as a great, great actress at a time of great greatness," said Sir Peter Hall, the director who called on Dame Peggy to help him form the Royal Shakespeare Company in 1960. Three years later, she was named Best Actress, also spoke during "Her Infamous Victory," the three-hour tribute whose name comes from a line in the Shakespeare play describing Cleopatra's appeal. "I am nuts about Peggy. I love Peggy. Peggy can do no wrong, will do no wrong," he said. The show at the Old Vic Theatre in London, directed by Tony Church of the Royal Shakespeare Company, featured excerpts from plays and speeches with which Dame Peggy has been associated, such as "Shakespeare's 'The Taming of the Shrew'" and "Antony and Cleopatra." ... Jane Fonda, whose movies have won her two Oscars and whose opposition to the Vietnam War has many still calling her "Hanoi Jane," turned 50 on Monday. She enters her sixth decade with three exercise videos in the Top 20 of Billboard magazine's list. The most recent of her seven Academy Award nominations came last year, for her portrayal of a boozey, out-of-work actress in "The Morning After."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

To our dear friends and for near.

Peggy & Bill McCaffery
of Republic City

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Joseph, worker of miracles, pray for us. Saint John, hope of the hopeless, pray for us. Say the prayer every time a day, by the night, your prayer will be answered. Has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised.

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